THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JULY 1804:

With a VIEW *of the* CASTLE *of* EDZELL.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from June 26. 1803, to July 25. 1804, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1804,		Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
June	26	30.	51	72	——	Clear
	27	29.95	52	64	0.01	Shower
	28	29.95	49	72	00.1	Ditto
	29	29.73	53	70	——	Clear
	30	29.73	50	74	——	Ditto
July	1	29.721	51	72	——	Ditto
	2	29.71	54	72	——	Ditto
	3	29.62	52	73	——	Ditto
	4	29.61	51	60	0.02	Shower
	5	29.63	50	68	——	Clear
	6	29.68	48	71	——	Ditto
	7	29.6	50	57	0.021	Showers
	8	29.55	51	64	0.25	Rain
	9	29.66	51	68	——	Clear
	10	29.81	49	61	0.31	Rain
	11	30.06	49	68	——	Clear
	12	30.06	50	76	——	Ditto
	13	29.93	49	80	——	Ditto
	14	29.9	57	76	——	Ditto
	15	29.85	51	64	0.04	Shower
	16	29.91	51	68	——	Clear
	17	29.82	49	61	——	Ditto
	18	29.55	49	68	0.02	Shower
	19	29.42	50	76	0.55	Rain
	20	29.13	49	80	——	Clear
	21	29.13	57	76	——	Ditto
	22	29.21	57	66	0.04	Showers
	23	29.321	56	67	——	Clear
	24	29.52	54	58	0.41	Rain
	25	29.5	52	65	——	Cloudy

Quantity of Rain 1.681

High Water at LEITH For AUGUST 1804.

Days.		Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
W.	1.	10	9	10	41
Th.	2.	11	11	11	42
Fr.	3.	—	—	0	13
Sa.	4.	0	42	1	11
Su.	5.	1	38	2	6
M.	6.	2	31	2	56
T.	7.	3	19	3	42
W.	8.	4	3	4	25
Th.	9.	4	47	5	8
Fr.	10.	5	29	5	50
Sa.	11.	6	12	6	34
Su.	12.	6	56	7	19
M.	13.	7	42	8	5
T.	14.	8	30	8	55
W.	15.	9	20	9	46
Th.	16.	10	11	10	35
Fr.	17.	11	3	11	30
Sa.	18.	11	56	—	—
Su.	19.	0	22	0	47
M.	20.	1	13	1	38
T.	21.	2	2	2	25
W.	22.	2	50	3	13
Th.	23.	3	37	4	2
Fr.	24.	4	26	4	51
Sa.	25.	5	17	5	43
Su.	26.	6	10	6	38
M.	27.	7	7	7	37
T.	28.	8	7	8	38
W.	29.	9	9	9	39
Th.	30.	10	10	10	39
Fr.	31.	11	8	11	36

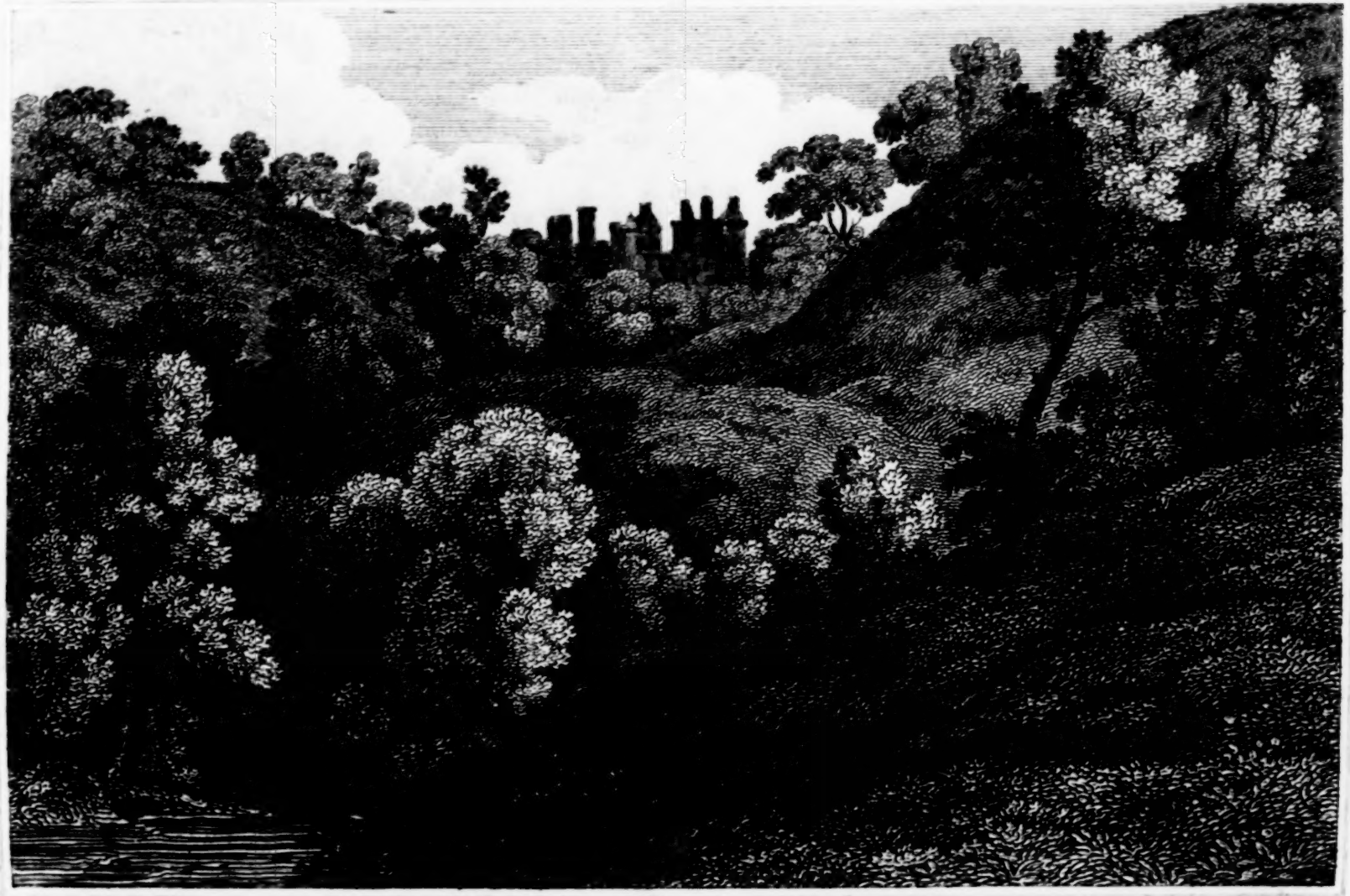
MOON's PHASES, FOR AUGUST 1804.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
N. Moon,	5.	3	46	Even.
First Qrtr.	13.	9	24	Morn.
Full Moon,	21.	4	50	Morn.
Last Qrtr.	28.	1	2	Morn.

THE

Engd for the Scots Mag and Edin: Literary Miscellany.



Drawn by W.H. Williams

Engd by R. Scott

VIEW of EDZELL CASTLE FORFARSHIRE

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THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For JULY 1804.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DESCRIPTION *of the* CASTLE *of* EDZELL, *with a* VIEW.

THE Castle of Edzell, or rather Edyell, is situated in the county of Forfar, about 7 miles north from the town of Brechin.

It was the principal residence of the Lindsays of Glenesk, so well known, in the history of Scotland, for a period of between 3 and 4 centuries; and appears to have come into the possession of the Lindsays about the year 1320, by the marriage of Alex. de Lindsay, the younger son of David Lindsay of Crawford, with the daughter and sole heiress of John Stirling of Glenesk. This Alex. de Lindsay was afterwards killed at the battle of Halidon, anno 1333. See Sir D. Dalrymple's Annals of Scotland.

The Castle of Edyell is amongst the most remarkable and extensive with which we are acquainted in Scotland; and the present view is the first we remember to have been presented to the public; and even this is perhaps more calculated to convey a pleasing, than a compleat view of the whole buildings, with the courts and gardens of the Castle, &c.

The castle itself is of very great extent, and appears to have been built at different times. It consists of two vast turrets at the corners in front, with the pediments rising above them, between which the principal apartments are situated; it contains a grand court in the inside, with a garden of considerable extent, all of which are within the works of the Castle; and this too in a style of unusual grandeur, the inside walls being formed of polished stone, and divided into compartments, and these again highly ornamented with the signs of the zodiac, heathen deities, &c. Besides this, there are other considerable gardens, on the outside of the works of the Castle, and within the outer walls. There is a deer park too, surrounded with a high wall, of great extent, on the opposite side of the Castle. These are all still in existence. In short, the whole is in a stile of unusual extent and grandeur, and has been equally calculated for luxury and defence.

The great power of a Scottish baron, and the horrid effects of the feudal system, appear in a striking point of view in the history of the family of the Lindsays of Edyell. Possessed of vast extent of territory, the family estate alone occupying the whole of the large modern parishes of Edyell and Lochlee, and nearly the whole of Lethnott, and situated in the center of his relations, friends, dependents, and vassals, he was enabled to bid defiance, not only to the feeble civil power of the country, but at times even to the sovereign himself. The near relation of Lindsay of Glenesk, as we have already noticed,

ticed, was the chief of his family, Lindsay Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, who, for many centuries, was the Lord Lieutenant or Governor of the county of Forfar, and resided at his castle of Finhaven, in the neighbourhood; and there were several other powerful families of the same name in other parts of the county, all willing, of course, to unite with their chiefs in the common cause. Besides these aids, "the Baron of Edyell" had other resources when he was any way pressed; for then he had only to retreat further up the country to his Castle of *Auchmull*, situated about 8 miles north of Edyell, where very few could attempt to follow him; and even if they should be able to do so, he had still another retreat left in his Castle of *Lochlee*, situated about nine or ten miles farther inland than Auchmull, in the very heart of the Grampians, where he appears to have been almost absolutely impregnable. And this is not only supported by the unvarying traditionary accounts of the country, but by the testimony of history. For, when "*The Young Laird of Edzell*," on account of some picque he had against Lord Spynie, his kinsman and relation, thought proper to adopt the no less lenient measure than murdering him in cold blood in the street of Edinburgh, and this at so late a period as the year 1607, it does not appear that any notice of consequence was attempted to be taken of the matter, after Lindsay had got safe back to his own country.

The last of this powerful family was Lindsay of Edzell, who having been deeply involved in pecuniary difficulties in the beginning of the preceding century, was forced to leave his country about the year 1711, and died in the Orkneys, (as is said,) a few years afterwards, in the greatest misery and distress. About this period the lands were acquired, by adjudication, by the family of Panmure, and they now form a considerable part of the princely estate of the present representative of that family, the Honourable William Maule of Panmure.

We have only further to add, that, to those who are anxious to view some of the most romantic and grand scenery of Scottish landscape, there are few places to be found more likely to gratify them than Edyell Castle and its vicinity, with the striking views on the banks of the North Esk and West Water; and particularly the different wonderful scenes which are every where to be met with at *The Burn*, formerly the residence of the late excellent Lord Adam Gordon, now of the highly-accomplished and worthy Alexander Brodie, Esq.

Account *of Mr* Don's Fasciculus.

To the Editor.

SIR,

YOUR botanical readers must frequently have been disappointed in the most faithful and laboured representations of plants. In general, those painters are employed who are totally ignorant of botany; and even such as are acquainted with that science are inattentive, in their drawings, to those minute and delicate parts which characterise the different plants. They are also, in general, more anxious to make a pretty, or a splendid drawing, than an accurate and natural one. Besides, the least inattention of the engraver may omit or disfigure those parts of many plants, which are most necessary to be particularly and correctly delineated for the inexperienced botanist. Let any of your readers compare the figures of plants, delicate or intricate in their characteristic conformation, with

with the plants themselves, and they will be sensible of the truth of the foregoing observations. It is, therefore, with great satisfaction, that I announce to your botanical readers the publication of the first number of Mr Don's Fasciculus of his "Herbarium Botanicum;" which contains 25 plants, dried and preserved with great care, and with particular attention to those parts which are characteristic. The name and *habitat* of each plant, with a reference to Smith's "Flora Botanica," and the Synonymes of Lightfoot, Hull, Withering and Hudson, are given.

In three important respects, the real plants must be much superior to the most finished and accurate engravings; 1. In the minute parts of the flower, where the least deviation from nature, or the omission of those small and delicate peculiarities which the greatest care, joined to the most minute and accurate knowledge, not unfrequently omits, must puzzle, and probably may lead astray the young botanist: 2. In the colour, form, and shade of the leaves; and in the bendings and angles of the different branches. To a common, or careless eye, attention to these particularities may seem of little importance; but he who examines with a discriminating eye plants apparently very similar, will, from their variety in these respects, be enabled to refer them to their distinct and appropriate species. In the bendings of the small branches, the engravings of plants are singularly incorrect; in this respect the Fasciculus of Mr Don must possess a great advantage. 3. In the roots; a mere appeal to engraved plants will convince every botanist, that the drawer, or engraver, indulges his fancy, or betrays his inattention or ignorance, in executing the minute fibres of the roots. At the end of every year Mr Don will publish an index, containing the class, and order, and trivial name of each plant.

It is a very general and just objection to botany, as commonly studied, that it is of little practical utility. Mr Don means, in one instance at least, to rescue the study from this reproach; he intends, in the course of the winter, to prepare fasciculi of the principal grasses. In these, his descriptions and accounts will be more full and practical than in the present work. He will take notice of the kind of soil, climate, and situation, in which each grass flourishes best; whether on the sea-shore, on marshy grounds, or in an elevated situation—on clay, gravel, or loam, in a moist or dry, warm or cold climate; whether it be most fit for pasture, meadow, or hay; whether it be early or late in coming to maturity; if fit for hay, how often it will bear to be cut in this country; what kinds are nourishing and adapted for sheep, for cattle, and for horses; and what, perhaps, is of still greater importance, and which has never sufficiently been attended to by writers on the grasses, Mr Don will particularly notice, whether the roots of such plants as are proper for cultivation be easily eradicated; and after what grasses grain may be sown with the greatest certainty of success.

This statement, which by no means embraces all the particulars which Mr Don will notice, will, I imagine, render this latter work an object of great interest, as it will certainly be very advantageous to every farmer. It may be proper to remark, that Mr Don's knowledge and information, respecting all the practical uses of the different grasses, is the result of long, close, accurate, and enthusiastic observation, and of experiments made purposely for this great, and I may add, national work.

July 23. X.

On LANGUAGE.

To the Editor.

SIR,

PHILOSOPHERS have displayed their ingenuity in endeavouring to shew in what respects man differs from the brutes. Some have ascribed the superiority of man to the construction of his body, and others have attempted to show that it arises chiefly from his living in society. These opinions are, doubtless, partly true, but it has been observed that they do not completely account for man's superiority, because there are some animals, especially monkeys, whose bodies resemble the human, and yet they continue to make no improvements, nor emerge from their original condition. It has likewise been observed, that man does not altogether owe his superiority to his living in society, because there are many animals, especially those of the political kind, such as the bee and the beaver, who cannot be said to advance in knowledge, nor derive advantage from one another, because all that they do is the effect of instinct. Thus when the bee constructs her cells in the most exact mathematical manner, we do not ascribe the knowledge of mathematics to the bee, but to the Great Geometer.

Those animals, too, who live in the society of man, derive no advantage from this circumstance: thus the dog, though he is fed in general on meat prepared by fire, shews no inclination to imitate man in thus preparing his food, nor even in kindling a fire. The dog, indeed, and other animals, may be taught tricks by man; but it is found that they never transmit their knowledge to their young, and that all their knowledge thus acquired perishes with the individuals. From this therefore it appears, that the superiority of man is owing to some other cause: this is language; and it has therefore been justly called that great line which nature has placed between man and the brutes; or, in other words, it is that principle of science without which we could go no farther than the inferior animals.

In all the affairs of life, therefore, it is necessary to study language. It is necessary both to the man of business and the philosopher, as it is that medium by which we express our thoughts, and communicate the discoveries which we have made to others.

As nations advance in civilization, their language improves, and to this has been attributed that superiority of the Greek language over all others ancient and modern. It has likewise been observed, that the language of savage nations is unfit for the purposes of science, as it does not even concisely express the names of the most common objects or thoughts, and this will appear to every one who has read captain Cooke's voyages, and the specimens which he has given of the languages spoken by the natives of the South Sea islands.

The imperfections of language, in all ages, have been a great obstacle to the improvement of science, and accordingly philosophers have attempted to give definitions of words; and certainly it would be of advantage in all the affairs of life, if men knew precisely the meaning of those words which they used. If this were the case, how many controversies might be saved among the learned!

It would certainly be of great advantage to learning, if those who have the charge of educating children would endeavour to make them understand the meaning of what they read; as the generality of teachers are satisfied if their pupils repeat by rote what they have learned, without endeavouring to make them acquainted with the meaning of what they read or repeat. Attention should likewise be paid to that instrument by

by which speech or language is conveyed. This is the human voice, "which is the sweetest of all musical sounds." It is therefore the duty of all persons, especially of public speakers, to use it properly; and it is known of what importance orators are in all public assemblies. The orator is frequently the arbiter of the fate of nations, and he is likewise the guardian of the liberties of the people; hence, when Philip king of Macedon wished to enslave the Athenians, he demanded ten of their orators to be delivered up to him.

In modern times, the advantages of articulation are not so well known as in ancient; because, since the invention of the art of printing, the speeches of orators have been delivered to the public, without mentioning the tone in which they have been delivered; whereas, in ancient times, those who committed the speeches of orators to memory, endeavoured to repeat them with the same accent: and this leads me to take notice of what has been frequently observed, that much of a person's thoughts consist in the tone or accent of the voice with which he delivers them. It is certainly the duty of teachers to attend to this important circumstance, and endeavour to improve that organ, "to which the music of the birds, "and the notes of the sweetest in-"struments are but dead sounds; "they tinkle in the ear, but they "convey no appropriated idea."

F.

Remarks *on the* Edinburgh Review *of* Lord Lauderdale.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN the 8th number of the Edinburgh Review, there is an ingenious dissertation on some of the fundamental principles of Political economy. It is not my intention to inquire into the force of the objections which the Reviewer has brought forward against Lord Lauderdale's book. I mean merely, in this paper, to remark on some parts of the dissertation which seem erroneous. It has always appeared to me very surprising, that men, certainly of considerable acuteness, and who professed, in their speculations, to have the good of society in view, should have set on foot, and continued so long, disputes, which, even allowing they were not verbal, totally overlooked or misconceived the grand and important object of their inquiries. To plain sense, an inquiry concerning the mode of benefiting society, and of directing its labour most effectually to the best end, ought to have been preceded, by determining in what the benefit of society consisted; or *surely*, at *least*, by a definition of the words employed in the investigation. If the inquiry had been what is *useful*, not what is *productive* labour, it would not have so long been undecided; and certainly it would have conduced much more to the end which the disputants professed to have in view. It is very obvious and natural to ask, when productive labour is talked of, *productive of what?* Of the *good* of society?—Certainly; or of what importance is the question—then why not free the question from that ambiguous term *productive*, and state it with a direct reference to the object—what kind of labour is *useful?* The reviewer has clearly shewn, that manufacturing labour is productive, in every sense of the word that is intelligible or consistent, as well as agricultural labour. "The end of all labour is to augment the wealth of the community; that is to say, the fund from which the members of that community derive their subsistence, their comforts, and enjoyments." I am thankful to the reviewer for having gone so far; he has done a great deal to make the question plain and easy of solution; but

but I think he has not done enough. He has proved that all kind of labour is productive of wealth, as he defines it; but he has forgotten to inquire, whether every thing that conduces to the enjoyments, or, in other words, satisfies the desires of the community, is *wealth*. To speak plainly, very little real good can result from inquiries in political economy, till it be clearly ascertained in what the happiness of a nation consists. Labour may be productive of enjoyment, and detrimental to happiness. We cannot, and ought not to separate moral inquiries from those of political economy. All the labour that is directed to the making of ardent spirits, or quack medicines, is productive, in the reviewer's sense of the term, but is it useful? The labour of the beggar, who travels all day from door to door, is productive; it augments his wealth, or the fund from which he draws his subsistence, comfort and enjoyment, and of course the wealth of that community of which he is a part; but is his labour useful? In short, unless we substitute *useful* in the room of *productive*, our inquiries will be futile; they will be worse: if they lead to any practical regulations, those regulations will be dangerous, in so much, that they cannot separate that labour which gratifies desire from that labour which ministers to happiness.

I have trespassed so far on your room, that I shall merely add a remark or two on the reviewer's answer to what he calls the "very subtle argument" of the economists, by which they endeavour to prove, that agricultural labour alone is productive. The reviewer asserts, that unless *every thing* that enters into the idea of competency become more plentiful, population cannot be increased. But, 1. In every nation there is a class of men, whose ideas of competency extend to so very few articles beyond food and the meanest clothing and habitation, that if the former become regularly and permanently more plentiful, marriages among them will become more general, and of course population will be increased:—for example, if potatoes in Ireland were twice as abundant and cheap as they are at present, marriages would soon become more general: indeed to what else, but an increase in the produce of this almost sole ingredient of an Irish peasant's wealth, are we to ascribe the greatly increased population of that country. 2. Those people already married would bring into the world, and be able to preserve alive more children, if provisions were regularly and permanently increased; no doubt can be entertained, that many married people, among the lower order, are not so productive as they would be, if they had plenty of food; and that some at least of the diseases fatal to their children spring from an insufficiency of wholesome food: But, 3. the Reviewer virtually allows the force of the argument he opposes,—he says, the increase of both agricultural and manufactured labour must go on together, in order to increase population: but it is self-evident, that the raw material must be produced before manufacturing labour can be carried on; or, in other words, all population must originate with those whose labour produces the raw material; their labour is of the first necessity—*it* is necessary to bring man into existence; the labour of others renders that existence comfortable, dignified, and happy. No better rule can be given for determining the comparative utility of the labour of the different members of the state, than that laid down by one of the principal writers among the economists.—*Pour fixer le degre d'estime du a chaque profession, il est necessaire d'analyser l'objet de ses fonctions. L'Ami des Hommes.*

July 25. 1804. *Julius.*

A SURVEY

A Survey *of the* British Empire *in* Europe *at the* Beginning *of the* 19*th* Century.

In a Series of Letters to a Youth. *(Continued from p. 429.)*

Letter III.

LET us now, my dear James, proceed on our journey, which has already been too long delayed. On entering Scotland, the first thing we meet with of any consequence in the present description, is the river Tweed, which rises on the borders of Lanarkshire; and, after many beautiful serpentine windings, falls into the British Sea at Berwick, where it forms the boundaries of the two countries.

The Clyde rises from the same hill as the Tweed; and, after passing Lanark, Hamilton, Glasgow, and other places, forms the arm of the Atlantic, which bears its name. The falls of this river are particularly interesting to a traveller. The uppermost, nearly two miles and a half from Lanark, is called Bonniton Fall, after the estate in which it is situated. From Bonniton house, you proceed to it by a most romantic walk along the Clyde; at one part of which, a rock jetting out and overhanging the river, brings you all at once in sight of this beautiful sheet of water. On advancing farther, you perceive the whole of the river precipitating itself at one leap, over a rock twelve feet perpendicular, into a chasm below, where it again recoils in froth and mist. Above the fall, the river exhibits a broad, expanded, and placid appearance, beautifully environed with plantations; below, it is narrow, and contracted, and boils and thunders among the rocks and precipices. Descending about half a mile you come to the Corra Fall; so called from an old castle and estate on the opposite bank. The castle, with Corra house, the rocky and woody banks of the river, and the screams of the wild birds which nestle in them, form of themselves a grand and beautiful prospect; but nothing can equal it, when to this we add the striking and stupendous appearance of the cataract, when viewed from any of the seats placed here and there along the walks; the whole fills every beholder with astonishment. This fall is no less than eighty-four feet in height. The river does not, however, rush over in one continued sheet, but in three different, though almost imperceptible, leaps. On the southern bank, when the sun shines, a rainbow is continually forming itself on the mists and fogs which arise from the violent dashing of the waters. A summer house is situated over a high rocky bank that overlooks the fall, and which, from its uppermost room, affords a very striking view of it; for, all at once, on casting your eyes on a mirror at the opposite side of the room, you see the whole tremendous cataract pouring, as it were, upon your head. Farther down is Stonebyer's Fall, which is about eighty feet in height, and equally romantic with the others; but, like the Corra fall, it has three distinct, though precipitate, leaps.

From the mouth of the Clyde, let us pass up the river Leven to Loch Lomond in Dunbartonshire, which, for extent, and the grandeur of its scenery, undoubtedly surpasses all the British lakes. This magnificent expanse of water is about thirty miles in length, and, where broadest, is about eight or nine; were its windings followed, it would be upwards of a hundred miles in circuit; its surface

surface contains upwards of twenty thousand acres, and its greatest depth is about a hundred fathoms. It has upwards of thirty islands scattered over it; eleven of which are of considerable size; some are inhabited, are well stocked with deer, and conceal antique venerable ruins among ancient yews. The whole scenery of Loch Lomond is highly delightful; the banks clothed with natural wood; some of the islands consisting of pasture grounds, while others display steep and rugged hills, clothed with wood from the summits to the water edge, so thickly tufted as to form shades impervious to the rays of the sun.

Near the foot of the Lomond hills runs the Forth, one of the finest rivers in Scotland. Shortly after leaving its source, it expands into a beautiful lake, from which it is precipitated in a full stream over a perpendicular rock; it then forms another expansion, and afterwards a third and a fourth before it descends into the low country. Even while at its source, when it is only an inconsiderable rill, it winds in a most remarkable manner; but in the extensive valley, called the Carse of Stirling, when rolling in majestic pride, its appearance can scarcely be described. As if unwilling to leave so fruitful and delightful a country, its meanderings are so extensive, that, though from Alloa to Stirling be only six miles, following the course of the Forth, it is no less than twenty-four. Here the scenery is enchanting; the numerous and beautiful peninsulas, the fertile fields, the mansions and policies of the wealthy, the ruinous abbey of Cambuskenneth, the vessels sailing up and down the river: all combine to increase the beauty of the scene. Shortly afterwards, it expands into the Forth, which bears its name, and which is from two to thirty miles broad.

Proceeding northward, we come to the river Tay, which rises in the mountains of Breadalbane, Perthshire; and, after running a considerable way, expands into the elegant and spacious Loch Tay, which is about fifteen miles long, from one to two broad, and from fifteen to a hundred fathoms deep. Of the view which it presents, the ingenious, though unhappy Burns, gives the following beautiful description:

Th' outstretching lake, unbosom'd 'mong the hills,
The eye with wonder and amazement fills;
The Tay meand'ring sweet in infant pride,
The palace * rising on its verdant side;
The lands wood-fring'd in nature's native dress,
The hillocks dropt in nature's native haste;
The arches † striding o'er the new-born stream,
The village ‡ glittering in the noon-day beam.

I may add, that, to a person sailing on its surface, the high hills on each side present a delightful view of wood, pasture, cultivated lands, rugged and broken precipices, &c.

After issuing from the lake, it visits Dunkeld, Perth, and Dundee, and at last falls into the British Ocean, having been navigable from the second of these places, that is about forty miles, and the whole of this may almost be called a harbour.

Advancing still farther, we pass the Dee and the Don, two considerable rivers, which fall into the British Ocean at Aberdeen; and at length come to the Spey, which is the most rapid river in Scotland. It descends from the centre of Invernesshire with all the fury of a mountain torrent when swelled by rains; rushing along impetuous and irresistible; at last it falls

* Taymouth, the principal seat of the Earl of Breadalbane.
† Referring to the bridge over the Tay.
‡ Kenmore, which projects into Loch Tay.

falls into the sea at Speymouth, about seventy-six miles from its source.

You must have heard of the falls of Fyres. This river is small; but, at one place, it is thrown in one lengthened sheet, over a declivity of no less than two hundred and twelve feet, while the surrounding rocks are in height about four hundred and seventy. From the gulf below into which it falls, a mist ascends to an immense height; partly from the terrible agitation of the waves among themselves, and partly from the repulsive force of the rocks, against which they dash backward and forward.

But this fall, though the highest, is not the most tremendous. Above is another of a more awful nature, where the force of the torrent has worn to itself a course so wild and irregular, that nature herself seems to have struggled in its formation. This fall, which is about seventy feet high, has cut to itself a passage thro' the rock, to an immense depth, forming another whirlpool, where the waves, even in a moderate swell, are perfectly outrageous, devouring the rocks with their resistless agitations, mad, as it were, with their confinement; roaring dreadfully, and forming a thousand rapid movements, till they gradually work themselves through a dreadful chasm, hideous beyond conception. From this it goes on more leisurely from steep to steep, till you see it breaking out in the valley below, where it rolls amidst stones and smaller rocks with broken fury, and a sullen roar, till it comes to the second fall.

Proceeding on its course, the Fyres discharges itself into Loch Ness, a lake in Invernesshire, twenty-two miles in length, generally one or two in breadth, and excessively deep; in some places not less than a hundred and forty fathoms. This lake, either by reason of its depth, or some other cause, is never known to freeze; and, in cold weather, it emits steam like boiling water.

Coming to the parish of Kilkarn in Rosshire, we meet the Aultgrande, a small river which issues out of Loch Glass; and, after running six miles, falls into the sea. For two of these, its course is through a deep chasm, formed by two opposite precipices that rise perpendicularly to a great height. It begins at the distance of four miles from the sea, by a bold projection into the channel of the river, which it diminishes in breadth by at least one half. The river continues to run with great rapidity for about three quarters of a mile, when it is confined by a sudden jutting out of the rock. Here the side view from the summit is very striking. The course of the stream being impeded, it whirls, and foams, and beats with violence against the opposing rock, till, collecting strength, it shoots up perpendicularly with great fury; and, forcing its way, darts with the swiftness of an arrow through the winding passage on the other side. After passing this obstruction it becomes, in many places, invisible; owing, partly to the increasing depth and narrowness of the chasm, and partly to the view being intercepted by the numerous branches of trees which grow on each side of the precipice. About a quarter of a mile farther down, the country people have thrown a slight bridge, composed of trunks of trees covered with turf, over the rock, where the chasm is about sixteen feet wide. Here, if you have intrepidity enough to sustain yourself on so tottering a support, and can look down on the gulf below without any uneasy sensations, you will be gratified with a view equally awful and astonishing. The wildness of the steep and rugged rocks, the gloomy horror of the cliffs and caverns, the water-falls pouring down in different parts of the

the precipice, with sounds varied as their distance, the hoarse and hollow murmuring of the river, running at the depth of a hundred and thirty feet below the surface of the earth, the fine groves of pine which majestically climb the sides of a beautiful eminence, that rises immediately from the brink of the chasm:—all these objects cannot be contemplated without exciting emotions of wonder and admiration in the mind of every beholder.

But we have spent too much time in Scotland. Let us therefore, my young friend, hasten to Ireland, and take a similar survey of it; but, alas! though it presents a greater number, and greater variety of beautiful and sublime picturesque scenes than perhaps England and Scotland together, we must travel over it much more slightly. Let us, however, endeavour to notice some of the more remarkable views.

Loch Neagh, in the Province of Ulster, first presents itself. This is the largest lake in the British dominions, and the third for size in Europe; being twenty miles in length, and fifteen in breadth, and covering a hundred thousand acres: and, as six rivers of considerable magnitude, besides several brooks, flow into it, while it has only one small rivulet running to the sea, it, every winter, overflows its banks, and is continually gaining upon the land. There is one small island in it called Ram, upon which is a round tower. The surrounding country is so level, that, from one end you cannot discover the opposite shore, so that this lake appears like the ocean itself.

Next to it is Loch Earne, in the same province. This is one of the most beautiful lakes in Europe. It is divided into two parts; and just, where they unite the town of Inniskilling is built, on a small island. The upper lake is twenty miles long, and nine, where broadest; and the under, fifteen miles in length. There are no fewer than four hundred islands scattered on its surface; many of which are of considerable size, clothed with trees, and well inhabited The shores rise by gradual slopes, and are bounded by verdant mountains.

Passing a little to the south, we come to the source of the Shannon, the largest river in Ireland, and one of the finest in the British dominions. It issues out of Loch Allen, in the Province of Connaught; and, after running some miles, it expands into the beautiful lake, Loch Ree, which is fifteen miles long, and five broad, and finely diversified with upwards of sixty islands. Issuing out of this lake, it is afterwards met by the new canal from Dublin, which we shall afterwards have occasion more particularly to notice; and, proceeding farther, it again spreads out into another beautiful expanse of water, called Loch Derg, which is eighteen miles long, and four broad; and, on its surface, are scattered about fifty islands, the most extensive of which, Hanmore, contains about a hundred acres, is fertile, and well cultivated; and on another are the ruins of seven churches, and a round high tower. At last this noble river, after a course of two hundred miles, sixty of which is navigable, falls into the Atlantic at Loophead, where it is about nine miles broad.

We shall stay to examine only another of the Irish lakes. This is the celebrated lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry. Over it are dispersed a great number of islands, all of which, with the exception of one, are beautifully ornamented with trees, and it is inhabited by a vast number of rabbits. This lake is completely surrounded with mountains, rocks, and precipices; the immense declivities of which are covered with trees, from near their tops to the surface of the lake; among which are a num-

bers

ber of rivulets tumbling over the precipices: some from heights of little less than three hundred feet. On the top of one of these mountains is another lake, about a quarter of a mile in diameter, from the surface of which to the top of the cavity, may be about nine hundred feet; and, when viewed from the circular top, has a most astonishing appearance. The discharge of the superfluous waters of this bowl, through a chasm in its middle, forms one of the finest cascades in the world, visible for four hundred and fifty yards. The echoes among the hills surrounding the southern part of the lake, are equally delightful and astonishing.

Thus, my dear friend, we have completed our journey, and must now think of taking some rest. Should you complain of a tedious uniformity in these different views, perhaps the objects which will next engage our attention will be more diversified *. I remain,

Yours, &c.

Edinburgh. *W. B.*

Charter *of* James VI. *relative to* Masonry.

To the Editor.

SIR,

As the following article is referred to in *Mr Lawie's* History of Masonry, p. 101. your giving it a place will perhaps oblige some of your readers, as well as

James Somerville, *M. M.*
212. G. L. S. & 555 G. L. E.

Carlisle, May 31. 1804.

Charter *granted by King* James VI. *of* Scotland, *in favour of* Patrick Copeland, *Esq. of* Udaucht, of the *office of Warden over the Craft of Masons, within the Shires of* Aberdeen, Banff, *and* Kincardine.

Ane lettre maid makand mentioun that our Soverane Lord being informit of the qualificatioun of Patrick Coipland of Udaucht for useing and exerceing of the office of Wardanrie over the airt and craft of Masonrie and that his predecessouris hes bene ancient possessouris of the said office of Wardanrie over all the boundis of Aberdeen Banff and Kincarne lyikas the said Patrick himself is electit and chosin to the said office by common consent of the maist pairt of the maister Masounes within the sheriffdomes of Aberdene Banff and Kincarne thairfoir gevand and grantand to the said Patrick the said office of Wardanrie over the said Craft of Masonis within the said hail thrie sheriffdomes and makand him Wardane and Justice ovir them for all the dayis of his lyif with power to the said Patrick to use and exerce the said office also frielie in all respectis as any uther Warden of the said craft within this realme dois or may do or as the said Patrick is umquhile gather usit and exercit the samyn with all fees priviledges casualties commodities and dewities pertenying thereto and with power also to him to hald Wardene and Justis courts at quhatsumever pairt or place within the said bounds as he sall think expediente and in the saidis courts's justice to quhatsumever parties complenand to minister as accordis of the law deputtis under him with clerks serjants demstaris and all uther officeris and memberis of court neidfull to mak creat substitute and ordane for quhilkis he sall be hald in to

* Statistical Accounts, Aitchison, Kincaid, Gazetteer of Scotland, Tour in Ireland.

to answer unlawis amerceamentis and escheittis of the saidis courtis to ask lift and raise and for the samyn gif neid be to poind and distrinzie assize and assisses ane or mae of the best and worthiest personis within the saidis boundis and of the foure half about leist suspect and that beist knawis the veritie to sufficient nowmer to summond warne chiess and cause be sworne and generally &c. firm and stable &c.

At HALIRUDHOUSE, *the 25th day of September, the year of God* 1590.

Per Signaturam.

ECONOMICS.

Tin Covers.

IT will be found of the greatest advantage to have these made, not as at present, to fit as tightly as possible to the kettle, pan, or boiler, but to sit perfectly loose. The internal rim, which in the present mode is applied so close to the sides of the rim or mouth of the kettle, ought to be contracted in its diameter, so as not to touch it in any point; while the external edge of the lid, or cover, ought to extend over the surface of the kettle, beyond its inner edge, at least one quarter of an inch.

The inconvenience of the present mode is obvious, and felt every day. It occasions, in the first place, the destruction and waste of the covers, from the ignorance or impatience of cooks and kitchen maids, in putting them on, or more properly speaking in *squeezing* them down. It also defeats the great purpose of dressing victuals by proper cookery; for, unless they are vigilantly watched, from the tightness of the cover, after the contents have been brought to the boiling point, the accumulation of heat becomes so great as to throw off the cover with a violent explosion, and often to empty the greater part into the fire. During the remaining time, when the process should finish by a slow digestion, its best effects are prevented by the cover being, in a *rage*, totally laid aside.

By the alteration suggested, and which I call a great improvement, these inconveniences are avoided. The cover, from its easy application, is neither wasted nor destroyed; and from its sitting loose is not exposed to any tremendous ebullition: it even admits of play from the action of the steam, and in no contemptible degree performs the office of the lid of these improved vessels now introduced into culinary service,—*digesters*.

[The writer of this article speaks from experience. Such a cover was made by his direction at the tin shop of Mrs Laidlaw; and so sensible were some of the customers of that shop of its benefit when pointed out, that they gave orders for a new set of covers through the whole kitchen apparatus.]

PUBLIC DANGER *often attended with solid* ADVANTAGES.

To the Editor.

Merses profundo, pulchrior evenit:
Luctere, multa proruet integrum
Cum laude victorem, geretque
Prælia conjugibus loquenda. HOR.

SIR,

THE state of society, like that of individuals, is seldom stationary for any length of time. It is either advancing to greater distinction, and acquiring more stability; or falling back, by a slow or accelerated motion,

tion, into weakness and contempt. Various are the causes that may be assigned for this progressive or retrograde motion. The attention paid to agriculture and manufactures, the habits of industry formed among the people, the cultivation of commerce; and what gives energy and spirit to all, just and equitable laws properly administered, are eminently calculated to increase the prosperity of a nation. Whenever any of these are neglected, and a system of tyranny pursued, nations lose all their spirit and activity, and insensibly fall back into insignificance, or become an easy prey to the first invader.

A wise and patriotic statesman will seek for proper means to increase the prosperity of his country, and will turn, by dexterous management, the tide of events in its favor, as far as circumstances will permit. He will inspire the people with a new spirit, more congenial to their original principles, and better fitted for the exigency of the times. Various conjunctures arise in which this may be practised with success. War, especially when engaged in upon just grounds, and conducted with skill and resolution, has a wonderful influence in creating a new tone and spirit in a nation. The minds of men are roused from that profound lethargy into which they generally sink in time of peace; and their attention, then turned wholly upon their own narrow interests, is now directed, in a considerable degree, to public measures. If they have confidence in their rulers, they enter with eagerness into all their plans. If they enjoy the advantages of a free constitution, they become interested in the success of public measures. Rather than that the glory of the nation should be tarnished, they will make great sacrifices, and exert themselves with an energy and resolution altogether unprecedented, and such only as the occasion could have inspired. Each individual, upon any signal success attending the arms of his country, feels a glow of enthusiasm arising in his breast; and talks in raptures, and with conscious pride, of the prowess and heroism of his countrymen. He recounts the battles they have won, the trophies they have gained. Under this General they conquered the forces of the enemy tho' greatly superior in numbers; under that Admiral they defeated the hostile fleets, and brought them triumphant into our own ports. When the mind of almost every individual sympathises with the feelings of the sailor or soldier himself, and feels interested in his country's honour, that public spirit and enthusiasm of mind, which he displays upon any signal success attending her arms, is a proof of internal vigour and robustness, which constitute the best defence of a nation. But of all other causes that strengthen and inivigorate the national spirit among a people distinguished for their privileges, laws, and institutions, none has a better effect than the threats of an insolent enemy, to rob them of every enjoyment in life and of every source of happiness. If the people have long enjoyed independence, and have still a relish for industry;—if they know their privileges, and are proud of the distinction which these give them over other nations; and, if they are perfectly aware of the danger, the very idea of being subject to the will of a conqueror, will have something dreadful in it; something repugnant to all their feelings and sentiments as free citizens. Of all evils under the sun, slavery is the worst; for it is a complication of evils, the extent of which nobody can determine. "The day," says Homer, "that makes a man a slave deprives "him of half his worth." He loses that energy of mind which quickens industry; those acute feelings attendant upon conscious worth; that respect

spect for himself, which he will ever feel in the land of liberty, be his situation what it may. Accordingly, the free nations of antiquity, ever sensible of this degradation of the mind and body under the pestiferous influence of slavery, resisted, with the most strenuous efforts, every attempt to subdue them; and lost their liberty only with their virtue. What resistance did the Athenians not make, few indeed in numbers, but undaunted and invincible in spirit, against the mighty hosts of the Persians? What resistance did not Rome make, while yet in her infancy, against the overwhelming force of the Gauls? And with what front did she meet the danger, when Hannibal, with his victorious army, was within sight of her walls?

There is danger lest the love of independence be weakened, though not extinguished, in the breasts of those whose occupations, in calmer times, prevent them from feeling any alarm at the idea of war; and whose habits are all formed upon the principles of sober industry, and the peaceful intercourse of society. Upon such people, danger may advance by slow degrees, without ever being apprehended; or they may, through a wish natural to the mind, remove it to a greater distance than it really is, and suffer themselves to be taken unprepared. They may, also, enjoy all the blessings of a free and equitable government, without ever inquiring into its principles, or how it is conducted, farther than it interferes with their own concerns. The season of public danger, when the interest of all is at stake, is the only time to rouse them from their apathy, and to stimulate them to exertion, upon the broad scale of national defence. It is then time to call the life blood, dissipated through the distant members, to the heart. If they possess the natural courage of men, that courage which even the tamest animals shew in defence of their own lives, and the lives of their progeny, they will feel indignant at the idea of chains and slavery, and will assume a spirit and resolution commensurate to the idea they entertain of the public danger.

It may naturally be supposed, that those who have most to lose, will be most forward and active on such an occasion, and will feel a certain responsibility attached to their station, which will render them cautious of offending against public opinion, and more anxious than ever to display a fair and honourable character to the world. If their conduct be such as it ought to be, the most important advantage will result to society, from the authority they naturally possess over the lower orders of the people. Men of superior rank and abilities are the natural guardians and directors of the labouring class of the community. At other times it may be less necessary to pay strict attention to the morals, to the opinions, and even to the happiness and comfort of the lower order of citizens; but forming, as they do, so large a proportion of the nation, and constituting, by their personal labour and industry, as well as by their courage and steadiness, its prosperity and strength, they become, in seasons of alarm, deserving of great attention. As example has the most powerful effect upon the ignorant, men of rank and knowledge will be careful to do nothing to corrupt their principles, either of religion or government. The corruption of the lower class of people is dangerous, but may be remedied; that of the higher ranks has a more immediate effect towards accelerating the downfal of the government under which they live, and very seldom admits of a cure. It is an evil that soon contaminates the great mass of society. It is supported by the force of example; by a false notion of honour,

and

and by the appearance of spirit, and careless indifference to public opinion. It is the gangrene of the state, and preys upon its vitals. Erroneous political principles are less dangerous than profligacy of manners, especially among a free people. In political affairs, men take a pride in thinking for themselves. In manners, we always look up to our superiors as our natural directors.

The views and sentiments, which may be supposed to inspire every heart in times of great public danger, should be attended with corresponding dignity of conduct among all ranks of the community. While danger unites all our interests the closer, and leads us to extend our views, not merely to our own narrow concerns, but to the great concerns of the community to which we belong; and, while every man feels his own importance, as a member of that community, and a defender of its rights, he will also consider himself as called upon to check, by every means in his power, the wantonness and prodigality of those by whose misconduct it may be essentially injured. Great talents may be sometimes combined with dispositions, depraved by indulgence, and ruined by intemperance. But these talents, great though they be, can never obtain that authority, and that confidence, which they would infallibly obtain, were they united with a fair and honourable moral character. Their conduct, however, has a most pernicious influence upon men of weak minds and shallow capacity; upon men who set out into the world with no fixed purpose or steady resolution; who move whereever the glitter of fashion leads them, and who fall in with every plan, and every proposal that holds out to them a prospect of gratifying their passions. How often do we see men of the first-rate abilities, lost to themselves and the world, by suffering themselves to be drawn into the vortex of pleasure, and hurried away by the fascination of amusement; spending the force of their talents, in leading the fashion, in devising the smartest cut for their coats, in expatiating upon the qualities of a favourite hunter or approved hound, or in losing their money and reputation at a gaming table! Can their country depend upon such men as these in the hour of danger? Can she entrust those, who know not the propriety of self-government, with the command of her bravest sons, at a time when the greatest wisdom, joined with the greatest experience, is necessary? Will they form good soldiers, patient under discipline, ready to undergo every kind of labour and fatigue, and meet danger with undaunted intrepidity? Are the taverns and hotels, where they lounge out a listless existence, proper schools for calling forth the manly virtues, and exercising the powers both of body and mind? Will the extent of their art, displayed upon the turf, make a conspicuous figure on a field of battle? Will the finesse displayed at a gaming table aid them in marshalling a battalion, or conducting a detachment? The heroes who stand foremost on the rolls of fame, those heroes of ancient story, the Themistocleses, the Epaminondases, the Camilli, the Scipios; and those of modern times, the Marlboroughs, the Wolfes, the Washingtons, the Abercrombies, practised far other arts, and rose to eminence by very different means. They knew that the dress of a soldier did not constitute them soldiers. There were duties, the severest of human duties, which they found it necessary to learn and practise. Their minds were up to the occasion in which they acted; and their activity, perseverance, and ardour, enabled them to overcome every obstacle.

Passing over the gaudy flutterers of the day, whose cheeks the first rumour

mour of danger would blanch, I shall consider the tendency which seasons of alarm have towards rendering the constitution more firm. Every man naturally loves the country in which he first drew breath, and where his early habits and attachments were first formed. These are seldom eradicated from sensible minds. On the contrary, they grow with our growth, and strengthen with our strength; rivetted more deeply in the mind by the sweet recollection of the purest joys and the liveliest feelings. The scenes of our early and innocent amusements are for ever endeared to the heart, by the remembrance of those whose joys we shared or to whom we communicated pleasure, and who are now no more. Among a virtuous people, these, and the temples in which they worshipped, and the tombs of their fathers, possess such a hold upon the mind, as no fear of death could ever loosen. Under a free government, every pleasure, arising from domestic connections, or social intercourse, is most sensibly felt, as it arises from circumstances and situations that are, in some measure, the result of choice, not of necessity, and give rise to the closest connections, and to the most refined sentiments of the community. There is no man, therefore, who has formed attachments in his native country, and is sensible that these attachments are secured by a free constitution, but will defend the one as he values the other. In his mind they will become indissolubly connected. They will appear still more valuable, when contrasted with the misery that other people endure who live under a tyrannical government. He will be led to examine into the nature of the constitution of his country, into the extent of his privileges, into the means of securing them, and into the administration of the government. He will know what he is called upon to defend. Instead of that stupid ignorance, that disregard of privileges, which sometimes prevail in seasons of profound peace, there will be, not merely a partial regard to the soil that gave him birth, but a settled conviction, an enthusiastic admiration of the superiority of its laws and institutions above all others on the face of the earth. What men defend with the hazard of their lives against a foreign enemy, they will not surely suffer to be violated by the rash hands of their own countrymen. There have been times when the liberty of the subject was constantly threatened by the prerogative of the crown; and every season was a season of jealousy and distrust. Our ancestors, by their valour and perseverance, have saved us from the increasing encroachments of the crown, and established public liberty upon the most solid foundations. Under the boisterous and stormy sky of wars and revolutions, the rights of Britons constantly acquired strength, and struck deeper and deeper their roots. They are well known, and fenced round, by all that jealous caution and watchful suspicion could contrive, to secure them against future attacks. They are our boast as well as our honour. They inspire true greatness of soul, and a courage invincible when exerted in their defence. "These rights," might our ancestors say, bequeathing them to their children, "we defended against "foreign and intestine foes with our "blood. For these rights we sub- "mitted, with cheerfulness, to great "sacrifices; to the charge of incon- "stancy in our political sentiments, "and to measures which nothing but "the most sacred regard to liberty "could have induced us to adopt. "It was a consciousness of their in- "estimable value that inspired us "with a contempt of death, and of "every evil but that of slavery itself. "Under these rights we lived as hap- "py, and as secure as the evils inci- "dent

"dent to human life and our own "passions would permit. Perhaps "the time may come, when you likewise may have to struggle in their "defence, against an aspiring and "crafty foe; insatiable in his ambition, and regardless of opposition. "Think of the conduct of your ancestors, and imitate their example. "Be it yours to guard your privileges and independence with the "most jealous care; and sooner resign your lives than suffer one of "them to be infringed by the enemies of your country." *D.*

Edinburgh, 22d June 1804.

On the INCLOSURE *of* COMMONS *as it affects* VILLAGES.

(Continued from page 405.*)*

IN bringing forward this subject to the attention of your readers, we acknowledged the sound policy, and good sense of the general measure of dividing and inclosing wastes and commons, while at the same time we contend, that, in the unlimited and undistinguished exercise of it, it hath been attended with partial evil, and with great local disadvantages; that here the conduct of the Barons, and great proprietors, hath been ungenerous to their dependents; to that class of men who swelled their pompous train, and were the immediate instruments of their splendour, safety, and power. I now proceed to state, that their conduct hath not been altogether defensible on the principles of equity and strict justice.

The occupiers of houses in the villages to which commons belonged, were, at the time of the division, in the undisputed possession of those privileges, and all those advantages which necessarily arose from sharing in the produce. These were as rights attached to their tenements, transmitted and possessed from generation to generation. A change of residence was then seldom made; the attachments and connections which were early formed, were seldom interrupted or broken. On the spot which gave him birth, the aged *rustic* drew his last breath; and it is not to be denied, that many of our villages, under this form of society, presented a picture of simplicity, contentment, and of comparative innocence and happiness, which might vie with the virtuous and happy Swiss. The change which took place was to them of a nature the most truly distressing; nor was it lessened by any sympathetic or delicate attention to feelings, which must have been irritated, or by any care from another quarter, to supply the wants they were now exposed to feel. I am no lawyer, but on the ground of natural equity, some claim, surely, by these cottagers, might have been advanced, from a prescription established by a possession undisputed, and undisturbed for a series of years; whose uncertain limits extend to that part of our history which is lost amidst conjecture or fable. Although no formal contract or agreement was ever made or thought of, there was a supposed reciprocity of exaction on the one hand, and of rights on the other; rights which, I contend, have been actually infringed upon and violated. In what are called the chartered villages, towns, or burghs, where fortunately seals, and other legal instruments, were employed and did exist, it did sometimes happen that the same game was attempted to be played by the neighbouring chieftain, but which, in general, met with a manly and successful resistance. The private history of many of our burghs contains the documents of imperious and avaricious aggression, of bold and patriotic defence. If I be

not

not mistaken, the burghs of Perth and Peebles are instances of this. To ascertain their boundaries, and to preserve unimpaired their limits, a day each year was set apart, (and the observance is still general) for the different incorporated societies, in proud array, to ride their MARCHES, to renew their land marks which may have been defaced, and repel every encroachment. The day is a high festival. All are attired in their gala and finest cloaths, man, woman, and child. I had the felicity of witnessing this spectacle in one of the burghs in the south, many years ago, before the modern *Rights of Man* were thought of; and, I remember it well, there appeared in every countenance a conscious satisfaction, arising from the feeling of independence, from a sense of safety, the offspring of their union; and from the possession of privileges, which all were ready to defend against the rapacity of any individual tyrant, however titled, and the avarice of every invader.

In the smaller villages, whose commons and rights were obtained and granted on the same, or nearly the same, ground, from the want of a political existence of an incoporated capacity, from the want of being intrenched amidst legal forms, the invasion could not be resisted with similar success; each individual was overcome in his turn, was compelled to shrink back and abandon his rights, or quit a spot endeared to him by a thousand ties and tender recollections.

With all the ardour for improvement manifested in our times, and with all the strength of argument for that species of improvement which is alluded to, I am perfectly convinced, that no citizen in a burgh would ever be brought to acquiesce in any general division or inclosure of their common, which should, in its consequences, operate, as it actually hath done in those villages whose privileges were similar; nor do I believe that it would be in the power of any magistracy, by sophistry or by argument, to bring over men to any such renunciation. They would feel, individually, degraded and injured. Some reward, and some *bonus* would deed here be held forth that, by the improvement proposed, the lands might be let to great advantage, the revenues of the town would be increased, and their burdens diminished; yet still I believe all this would not do, but be rejected with deserved indignation. To the villagers, however, it hath fared much worse than this; no compensation was either offered or given, no complaint was listened to. They were told, "Friend, "I do thee no wrong; is it not law-"ful for me to do what I will with "mine own?" I say it was not,—it is not lawful. On a subject of this nature, involving in it the physical comforts, the moral happiness of a large portion of society, our duties are not to be defined by statute, by codes of legal enactments, by the mere letter of the law; but by moral circumstances and comprehensive views; and feeling and sentiment ought to blend with regard to our own interest and private fortune. I insist, that he is not chargeable with a whining affectation of sensibility and sympathetic concern for the situation of his brethren in society, who bewails the reverse which they have felt.

At early morn, the village shepherd, or, to descend to language more humble and appropriate, the town-herd, winded his horn: at the well-known summons, the housewife loosed her cattle, and sent them forth to the pasturage in the common. In the evening, the village green presented a scene of rural felicity, which no good mind could witness without the most lively emotions of satisfaction. When the horn again sounded, announcing their return, the old and the young rushed forth, to conduct home

their

their cattle, almost their companions, sharing the protection of the same roof; the children loading, with their caresses, the animals whose distended udders were filled with the copious and salutary bounty. To dash the cup from their lip, and to blast this scene of humble happiness, is not reconcilable with any idea of amelioration or improvement. The idea is noble, and the intention honourable and worthy, of rendering productive and profitable, barren wastes and extended commons; to reclaim, from the dominion of useless animals, a royal chace; to deliver over to the plough, Sherwood, or Epping, or any of those forests which are a national reproach. But, in the zeal for this improvement and reformation, let limits be fixed, which here appear to be defined by a regard to what is ultimately productive of the greatest sum of happiness and of good. I am convinced of the justice of the remark, that no man can deserve a greater portion of the praise and gratitude of his country, than he who hath made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before; and that, by dividing and inclosing the commons adjacent to villages, this may actually be done; that it allows a more ready application of all the scientific principles of agriculture: but I contend that it is eventually adverse to the happiness of that part of society that is connected with it. In defence of this system of partition, and of excluding the cottagers from all share of concern in the field; it is said that their condition hath been bettered from their being obliged to give their undivided attention to their own proper trade or vocation, their skill hath been advanced, and their profits doubled.

I am well aware of the advantages of the sub-division of labour, of the proficiency of the artist in consequence of this, and of the propriety of its application in numerous instances; but here I contend, that such proficiency is not indispensibly necessary, and that here it is gained at an expence much too great, and, till it shall be proved that riches is happiness, inferiority of skill and of profit may be compensated by advantages of a different kind. In the former situation of the villagers, they were possessed of a little stock or property, acquired by inheritance, by marriage, or by frugal industry; to the possession of this, some importance is inevitably attached, both by his neighbours and himself, which is of no slight consequence both to character and to manners.

The attention necessary to be paid to his rural affairs gave birth and exercise to new ideas, and to trains of thinking separate from professional pursuits. A talent for observation and general remark, superior to the mechanic, was universally found amongst this class of people. Their habits, from their *physical* situation, were sober, regular, industrious, and contented. Deprived of their former advantages, their character and manners have changed, and are daily experiencing degradation. To what these men were formerly, the most dextrous button or pin-maker in Sheffield or Birmingham is a very inferior animal. It is true, he earneth better wages, but to him they are the source of corruption and misery. He is not susceptible of that happiness and satisfaction, nor of displaying that extent of remark, and of shrewd discernment, which was not seldom found amongst the inhabitants of the villagers of Scotland. I am conscious how unable I am, though I have long been aware of its importance, to plead their cause; and feel happy at your indulgence, by which, from the circulation of your excellent publication, these crude conceptions may meet the eye of some more able patriot, whose warning voice might arrest the arm

of

of the great proprietors of land, and prevent them from indiscriminate levelling in their zeal for private emolument, or for public improvement. I am unwilling to impute a great deal of what hath been done to any other principle or motive than the most patriotic and just, but in its exercise it hath been exceeded. I wish then to pause in the circumstances I have pointed out, and not to crush or put an end to a form of society in the extensive and humble scenes of life, which I believe hath been instrumental in adding much to the virtue and happiness of a great share of the population of this country.

Agrestis.

P. S. I intended to have pointed out the probable means of redressing the evils here complained of; but thinking it would trespass in length upon your candid indulgence, and the patience of your readers, if you will admit any more of these remarks, I will forward it for insertion in a future number.

PROPOSALS *for establishing a* PROFESSORSHIP *for* DRINKING.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I HAVE read with much pleasure the remarks of Philo Voluptatis in your last number. I perfectly agree with him about the necessity of having such useful branches as he has specified, taught by such professors as are well qualified for their office. I hope that your readers will not consider me as boasting of my abilities, when I inform you, that I am well qualified for teaching any one of those sciences which your correspondent Philo Voluptatis has mentioned. Therefore I purpose, next season, when the other professors begin lecturing in this city, to begin a course of lectures upon the science of Drinking. This, Sir, I consider as the most useful and important of those spoken of by your correspondent: and it is one with which I am well acquainted, having myself been long in the practice of drinking, and all along carefully studied this branch, both as an art and as a science. I have now by me, as many notes upon the subject as will be sufficient to furnish me with heads of lectures during the ensuing session.

And, Sir, as this science is of the utmost importance to both sexes, and as I wish to be as useful as possible, it will be necessary to lecture two hours each lawful day; one hour for gentlemen and another for ladies. The course of lectures which I purpose to deliver, will, I think, occupy the space of four months, exclusive of *holydays*. And it is proposed, that gentlemen pay, as a fee to the professor, two guineas; and, that all possible encouragement be given to the ladies, I intend to exact, as a fee from *them*, only one guinea. Your readers, Mr Editor, will see that my fees are extremely moderate; but lest they should wonder how I am not more extravagant in this respect, I would have them to understand, that my students will find themselves under the necessity to keep constantly by them a large quantity of the best liquors in town, in order that I may have the opportunity of giving each of them, now and then, a *private* lesson upon the *real practice* of drinking. Now, Sir, as you will perceive that I am well qualified for teaching both the theory and practice of this science, I take the earliest opportunity of sending you the following

following advertisement, hoping that you will insert it in your next number.

EDUCATION.

"Seeing it has long been complained of, that the practice and "science of drinking has never yet "been taught regularly as other "branches far less useful, *Bacchus* "*Barleycorn* intends, upon the first "of November next, to begin a regular and well-digested course of "lectures, upon the most important "of all sciences, *drinking*. From "eight till nine in the morning he "will lecture to gentlemen; and "from one till two in the afternoon "to ladies. Those who wish to become students will call upon B. B. "at the time and place to be specified in a future advertisement.

Bacchus Barleycorn.

Edinburgh, 20th June 1804.

LATIN PROVERBIAL SENTENCES.

To the Editor.

SIR,

FROM your promptitude in inserting my last notices to you, concerning some proverbial sentences, I take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you with the result of my further researches, beginning with,

"Qui capit, ille facit."

of which I before confessed my total ignorance; but I have since learnt, that there are two proverbs in our language, which answer very nearly to the original meaning, viz. "Let the galled jade wince."—"If the cap fits, let him wear it."

You desire me to point out in what part of Hesiod,

"Quem Deus vult perdere prius de-
"mentat."

(To which ought to be added, "amore," the sentence being incomplete without it,) is to be met with. The line is to be found in the 2d book, and the 11th line, of his beautiful, but very scarce poem written in praise of women.

The lines written by an Oxonian, who is conjectured to have been the famous Sir Thomas More, in which "Tempora mutantur, &c." is to be found, are the following:

"In Tempus,
"Tempora mutantur nos et mutamur
"in illis,
"Pro flore invenies mox redolente
"rubum:
"Ævum cuncta premit, tempus mu-
"tare valebit
"Fortunam, faciem, nomen et in-
"genium."

INQUIRY *concerning* TEA.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IF any of your readers, who are properly qualified, would discuss the following questions respecting TEA, it would much oblige a constant reader. *H. Rentonia.*

Is there any substitute for TEA of British growth, and what are the names of those plants that are reckoned the most proper?

If there be, can IT be cultivated and sold without leave from the India Company, or from Government?

If a proper substitute could be found and cultivated so as to prevent the importation of Tea from China, would it be, upon the whole, an advantage to Great Britain?

EXPLANATION

Explanation *of a* Passage *in* Homer.

To the Editor.

SIR,

BY inserting the following explanation of a passage in Homer, which has created no little difficulty to the critics, you may possibly oblige some of your classical readers, as well as, yours, &c. *Crito.*

HOMERI ODYSSEÆ, LIB. VII. 103.

Πεντηκοντα δι οι δμηναι κατα δωμα γυναικες·
Αι μεν αλετρευουσι μυλης επι μηλοπα καρπον,
Αι δ' ιστους υφοωσι και ηλακατα στρωφωσιν
Ημενιαι οια τε φυλλα μακεδνης αιγειροιο.
Καιροσιων δ' οθονιων απολειβεται υγρον ελαιον.

Quinquaginta porro ei Ancillæ per domum
Fœminæ: aliæ, quidem, molunt sub Mola,
Flavum frumentum; aliæ vero telas texunt et pensum
Versant, sedentes, qualia folia excelsæ populi:
Bene textis autem a linteis distillat humidum oleum.

THE two last verses of the above, as they are translated, seem to me, to convey no meaning at all, or such as is altogether unworthy of the author, who, in every age, has been deservedly admired for his sublimity of sentiment, his elegance of taste in all his descriptive pieces, and his wonderful skill in managing all his similes with the utmost propriety.

If, then, that passage in the 106th verse be a simile, as translators and commentators seem to understand it, it is a simile not only unworthy the genius of Homer, but even of the most contemptible poet extant, in any language, ancient or modern.

What could be more silly or absurd in the poet, when going to describe the greatest geniuses in the art of weaving that ever existed in any country, who could even express on their works the productions of nature with such striking resemblance as almost to appear real, (for so I understand the meaning of the passage) than to say, they sat like the leaves of the tall poplar; and their webs were such, that oil would drop from them, or run off them?

But to return to the simile, how do men or women resemble the quivering leaves of the tall poplar when they are weaving webs?

"Spectatum admissi risum teneatis?"

Is this admirable simile drawn from the motion of their bodies? from the motion of their bodies, most certainly! for an eminent critic says, "Tales, qualia folia proceræ populi, "quæ scilicet perpetuo moventur." Nothing can be more ridiculous than the various glosses the Greek scholiast has made upon these webs; but whether to such a degree of nicety, that oil would run off them, judicetis periti, I shall here set them down for the inspection of the reader.

Schol. Ητοι ουτως ησαν πυκναι ως μηδε ελαιον δι αυτων διελθειν.

Η, εξωθεν ως ελαιον εστιλβον, δια την λευκοτητα.

Η,

Ἢ, τρυφερὰι ησαν, ως δοκειν ελαιον απορρειν.

Ἢ, υτως αποστιλβειν τον μιτον ως δοκειν ελαιον αποβαλλειν.

The greatest absurdity and incoherency reign in each of these conjectures.

——" Velut ægri Somnia—
—— " ut nec pes nec caput uni
" Reddatur formæ."——

Surely not a more apposite expression can be found than the Poet's Somnia,

" Could *dreams* do more."

But if the meaning of the passage must be such, how can the poet be justified in saying what immediately follows?

Τοσσον Φαιηκες περι παντων ιδριες ανδρων
Νηα θοην ενι ποντω ελαυνεμεν· ως δε γυναικες
Ισον τεχνηναι· περι γας σφισι δωκεν Αθηνη 110
Εργα τ' επισασθαι περικαλλεα και φρενας εσθλας.

Can such a character as this be supported by any thing in the translation, or the scholiast's glosses? surely the poet must mean something more, either expressed or understood, than υφωσι to do so; but even this verb is altogether thrown out from the elliptical part of the sentence, by translators and critics, as will afterwards appear.

Let us suppose, then, that τεχνηναι is the common verb in the sentence upon which the stress lies; and that the whole may be pointed, translated, and the elliptical part supplied in the following manner:

Πεντηκοντα δε οι δμωαι κατα δωμα γυναικες·
Αι μεν αλετρευουσι μυλης επι μηλοπα καρπον,
Αι δ' ιστους υφωσι και ηλακατα στρωφωσιν
Ημεναι——οια τε φυλλα (τετυχθησαν) μακεδνης αιγειροιο
Καιροσιων δ' (εν τω τετυχθαι ελαιαν) οθονεων απολειβεται υγρον ελαιον.

And he (Alcinous) had fifty female servants in his house; some grind the ripe corn in the mill; and others, sitting, weave webs and twirl the spindle. And with what exquisite skill do they express on their webs the quivering leaves of the tall poplar! And in representing the olive, the very oil appears as it were dropping from the curiously wrought webs!

In the invention of no subject could the poet have been more happy, to display, to the utmost advantage, the admirable skill of his female artists, than by saying, οια τε φυλλα (τετυχθησαν) μακεδνης αιγειροιο, where, by the nice assemblage of colours, the skillful disposition of shades, that very tremulous motion, which nature's hand has impressed on the leaves of this tree, is conspicuous in the production of their art. And, I may add, that those who will not allow a better meaning to this passage than that which translators have hitherto given, derogate more from the genius of Homer than Zoilus ever did.

I shall conclude these few observations, with another quotation from the celebrated Poet and Philosopher mentioned above; who, I am sure, would have been mightily displeased to see his favourite bard, whose writings he esteemed so highly, translated, (I had almost said traduced) in so shameful a manner:

——" Si quid novisti rectius istis, Candidus, impetti; si non, his utere mecum."

HINTS *respecting some* PARTS *of the* POLICE *of* EDINBURGH,

To the Editor.

SIR,

IT is an old and just observation, that inconveniences, as well as comforts, to which we have been long habituated, cease to appear such to us, while they strike, in a forcible manner, the mind of a stranger. Hence, a stranger is best calculated to perceive, and to point out, both what we ought to consider and enjoy as the comforts of life, and what we ought to avoid or remove as its inconveniences. It is in the character of a stranger, that I take the liberty of pointing out a few things in the police, or rather the economy of Edinburgh, which, I think, ought to be removed; but which, most probably, will appear so trifling, or rather will be so entirely overlooked by the inhabitants, that they will not attend to them, even in their amended police, which has been so long talked of, and which, I trust, will speedily take place.

Every stranger, who has passed along the South-Bridge Street in particular, during a shower of rain, must have sensibly felt one of the inconveniences I allude to.

The foot-path is narrow, and, consequently, as that part of the town is much crowded, a line of people is obliged to walk close to the houses, where they are constantly exposed to the rain dropping from the eaves; but even those who keep at a distance from this constant dropping, are exposed to a torrent of water, poured down on the very middle of the foot-path, by spouts, which seem to have been placed for the express purpose of wetting the passengers.

No house ought to be suffered to be built without a pipe to *convey* the water, (not merely to collect it into one point) down its side; no dropping out to be allowed from the eaves: and where the pipe does convey the water to the foot-path, the water ought not to be suffered to run along the top of the foot-path, it should in every instance be conveyed under it.

This leads me to remark another inconvenience, if it do not deserve a harsher name; I mean, the consequence of suffering the water to run along the foot-path. In winter, this water is frozen, and consequently presents a very dangerous footing. In summer, or when there is no frost, every heavy shower makes the gutter, cut out in the foot path, overflow, and thus renders the walking splashy and disagreeable. All this might easily be avoided. Let every house have, on its roof, a pipe to collect the rain; let this pipe, in every case, be brought, not merely down to the foot-path, but carried below it, in such a manner, that there may be no danger of the water oozing up, and thus rendering the foot-path disagreeable in wet weather, or dangerous in time of frost.

One of your correspondents has already remarked, and found fault with the mode in which the people of Edinburgh walk, or rather *crowd* the streets. This does not come within the power of the police; but certainly some method should be fallen upon, to remove the inconvenience arising from the ziz-zag mode of walking in the streets, and forming knots of people, so close and stubborn, that a passenger, let him be in ever so great a hurry, must not expect they will budge an inch for him. It seems strange, that, in Edinburgh, where there are so many closes, into which those who wish to converse might go, the very middle of the most crowded streets should

should be chosen for long and close confabulation. Many of your readers may perhaps think these things trifles; they may be so; but *comfort* depends much on trifles; and where they can easily be avoided or amended, it seems wrong to forego the smallest degree of comfort. It is ignorance of what comfort is, or inattention to it, that appears to me to constitute one of the greatest differences between the Scotch and English; the former consider the latter as *fykey* and difficult to be pleased:—but those who have experienced the comforts of life, know that it requires less trouble to have them constantly, than is occasioned by their absence; and that both money and time are saved, wherever order and comfort are scrupulously attended to.

July 10. X.

Inquiries.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I OBSERVE in your magazine queries, and inquiries, frequently addressed to your readers, but few of them seem to have been answered. This, however, does not deter me from adding to the number of the inquiries, and I hope some of your readers will be found able and willing to satisfy me on the points I shall propose.

Soon after Mr Hume's life and writings were attacked by an "Under-graduate," there appeared an "Apology for the Life and Writings of David Hume, addressed to one of the people called Christians;" can any of your readers inform me who was the author of this performance? I recollect to have seen it attributed to Mr Pratt, who, for a long time, figured away under the name of Courtney Melmoth, and who is now a favourite for his sentimental writings. Was he actually the author? His mind must have undergone many changes, *or never have changed at all*, if he could write the "Apology," the "Beauties of Scripture," the History of a "Pupil of Pleasure," and some of his late works.

The other work, of which I wish to know the author, is entitled, "Some inquiries concerning the first Inhabitants, Language, Religion, Learning, and Letters of Europe. By a member of the Society of Antiquaries in London. Oxford 1758. 4to." At the end, instead of the usual word, *Finis*, there are the following letters, with a point after each, F. W. R. L. What do they mean?

July 7th, 1804. *Inquisitive.*

Curious Notes *on* Don Quixotte.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I LATELY met with a book, which I imagine to be of rare occurrence, as it is certainly of an uncommon kind; it is entitled, "Pleasant Notes upon Don Quixot, by Edmund Gayton, Esq. Lond. printed by William Hunt, 1654. fol." It is written much in that style of fancied wit which was so common in the middle of the 17th century. I shall select a specimen or two, as they may serve to amuse your readers, and point out to such of them as are not conversant with the wit and humour of that period, the striking resemblance, between our present *comedies*, as they

are

are called, and the literary productions, at that time in vogue, in these respects.

"*He was not yet dubbed a knight.*" This was a horrible scarre, and enough to have crushed our cock of the game in the egg. It was strange he did not instantly unsheath his owne sword, and crosse it over his owne pate, and having impressed a knighthood on his forgetfull noddle, spoke the words himselfe, Rise up, *Don Quixcette, &c.*; or what if he had submitted, and falne on his knees to *Rosinante* (a horse formerly of very good carriage) the brute could have done no lesse then bounded immediately, and laid his hoofes upon his helmet, (which was as near his head as they could come,) and it might have passed, and the *Don* ever after accounted himself of the *equestrian* order, which is the order of knighthood." (page 5.)

"*I accept mine, quoth Sancho, for I will gee with this pastie.*" It is no time of adventuring, but preparing for adventures, I perceive: *knight-errants* and their squires, like ships, must be victualled, and Sancho was preparing for a long voyage. The cloak-bag in his belly was of more capacity then that on his ass, a corner of which the whole pye would not well fill. While the *Don* is held by the eare, the squire will be held by the teeth. Mutton is preferred with him before goat, and one single sheep intrenched and fortified in good crust-work, was a more considerable adventure to him, then sharing the whole flock;

Sancho, for government it will suffice,
Eat py-crust stoutly, and thou must be wise." (p. 278.)

So much for the "festivous notes upon Don Quixot," (the running title of the book) concerning the author of which, (who, from the recommendatory, and laudatory verses, prefixed to his work, appears to have been deemed a wit;) I should be obliged to any of your readers to give me information.

Q.

Useful Literary Works *recommended to be undertaken.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

WHOEVER compares the productions, which are almost hourly issuing from the press at present, with those which came out into the world fifty or a hundred years since, after due deliberation and long intervals, must be convinced, that what we have gained in rapidity of publication, in fineness of print and paper, and in *prettiness* of style, we have lost in solid, useful, practical instruction. Every author now can write well; that is, he can cloath the very few ideas, which he chances to possess in fine language,—so very fine, that it is often unintelligible. Books now are a *luxury*, in every respect.—They please while we are reading them: we imagine we have acquired something very solid and original; whereas, after having perused them with the utmost attention, if we endeavour to bring to our recollection, all we have read, we are suprised to find compressed within a few sentences, what the ingenuity of the author had spread over many pages.—The manner much more than the matter is now regarded: hence, those subjects which do not admit of fine writing, are thought beneath the attention of our numerous authors: and books are esteemed, not according to the practical information they convey on arts, sciences, or morals; but according as the stile of them is polished—in other words, according as they convey common-place ideas, in the most *uncommon* manner. But I am wandering from what I pur-

purposed when I took up my pen; I wish to recommend it to some authors, who are more anxious to be useful than to be admired, to undertake an abridgement of universal history; such as, in a moderate compass, may contain, in an interesting and instructive manner, those facts which best illustrate human character, and the progress of civilization, science, and philosophy:—not, as is commonly done, only, or chiefly, those facts which are most splendid. A Biographical Dictionary, on the same plan, would serve to illustrate the other; and conduce to an end at present too much neglected in historical and biographical works, I mean the knowledge of those facts that illustrate the laws, according to which man advances in usefulness, comfort, and philosophy.

July 20. 1804. *B. L.*

Celestial Phenomena *for* August 1804.

Wednesday, August 1st.

THE Moon will eclipse 125 *Tauri*, an informed star of the 5th magnitude, situated between the constellations *Taurus*, *Orion*, and *Gemini*, in longitude $2^s..22^o..42'..38''$ and latitude $2^o..31'..22''$ North. The star will immerge behind the enlightened limb of the Moon at 57 minutes after 12 o'clock in the evening, at which time it is situated about $14\frac{1}{2}$ minutes to the South of the Moon's center. After continuing eclipsed for the space of 21 minutes, the star will emerge from behind the obscure limb of the Moon at 18 minutes after 12 o'clock, and will then be placed about 15 minutes to the South of her center.

Saturday, August 4th.

The planet Venus will arrive at her inferior conjunction with the Sun, at 17 minutes after 8 o'clock in the morning, and will pass by the Sun about 7 degrees South of his center.

Sunday, August 5th.

An eclipse of the Sun will take place, which will not be visible in this kingdom. The true conjunction happens at 46 minutes after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the longitude of the two luminaries is $4^s..12^o..55'..29''$, and the Moon's latitude $44'..30''$ South. The Sun will appear centrally eclipsed in the meridian to the inhabitants of *Buenos Ayres*, on the river La Plata, in South America.

On the same day, about 8 o'clock in the evening, the *first* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc. The second and fourth are situated at a greater distance on the same side, the fourth being farthest from the planet.

Thursday, August 7th.

The planet Mercury is at present situated in longitude $4^s..23^o..14'..5''$, and latitude $1^o..40'$ North. His declination is $15^o..22'$ North, and he Souths at 32 minutes after 12 o'clock noon.

Monday, August 13th.

The longitude of the planet Venus is at present $4^s..6^o..25'..49''$, and her latitude $7^o..47'..56''$ South. Her declination is then $11^o..7'$, and she comes to the meridian at $10^h..43'$ in the morning.

Tuesday, August 14th.

The Moon will be in conjunction with *Antares*, or *α Scorpionis*, about 6 minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening.

Sunday, August 19th.

The planet Mars is at present placed in $2^s..25^o..38'..6''$ of longitude, and 2 minutes of North latitude. His declination is $23^o..27'$ North, and he culminates at $7^h..48'$ in the morning.

Tuesday, August 21st.

The longitude of the Georgium Sidus is at present $6^s..14^o..12'..3''$, his latitude 28 minutes North, his declina-

declination 5°..1′ South, and the time of his Southing 2h..52′ in the evening.

Wednesday, August 22d.

The planet SATURN will be in conjunction with *η Virginis*, a star of the 3d magnitude, situated in the southern wing of the Virgin, in lon. 6s.. 2°..6′..30″. The latitude of Saturn being 2°..12′..30″ North, and that of *η Virginis*, 1°..22′..24″ North, the nearest approach of their centers will be 50′..60″, and the planet will pass to the North of the star.

Thursday, August 23d.

The Sun will enter the sign Virgo, at 59 minutes after nine o'clock in the morning. His longitude will then be *five* signs.

Saturday, August 25th.

The planet MERCURY will be in conjunction with *β Virginis*, a star of the 3d magnitude, situated in the Virgin's Southern wing in longitude 5s.. 24°..19′..11″, and latitude 41′..35″ North. The latitude of Mercury being 12′ South, the distance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 52′..35″, and the planet will pass to the South of the star.

On the same day the longitude of Jupiter is 7s..1°..23′..5″, his latitude 1°..2′ North, his declination 10°..59′ South, and the time of his southing 3h..33′ in the afternoon.

The longitude of Saturn is then 6s..2°..24′..49″ with 2°..12′ of North latitude. His distance from the equinoctial is then 1°..3′ North, and he comes to the meridian at 49 minutes after one o'clock in the afternoon.

Friday, August 31st.

The planet VENUS will be stationary in longitude 4s..4°..10′..58″.

Murrayfield, July 17. 1804. } *D. B.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

OUR readers are already acquainted with the properties of a new metal, said to be discovered by M. Descostils, in the black powder which remains after dissolving platina. It appears, however, that the honour of this discovery is due to SMITHSON TENNANT, Esq. F. R. S. whose experiments were made last summer, and were communicated to Sir Joseph Banks before any thing was published upon the subject in France. Besides this metal, which he calls *Tridium*, from the various colours of its solution, Mr Tennant has discovered another new metal in the above mentioned black powder, which he denominates *Osmium*, from its strong smell. *Tridium* dissolves in all the acids, but best in marine acid, with which it forms octahedral crystals. The solution with much oxigen is deep red; with a smaller quantity, red, or deep blue. It is partially precipitated by the three alkalies when pure. All the metals, excepting gold and platina, precipitate it. Galls and precipitate of potash take away the colour of this solution, but without any precipitate, and afford an easy test of its presence. The oxide, therefore, loses its oxigen by water alone. When combined with gold or silver it cannot be separated by the usual process of refining these metals.—*Osmium* is obtained by heating the black powder which remains after dissolving platina, with pure alkali in a silver crucible. The oxide of this metal unites with the alkali, and may be expelled by an acid, and obtained by distillation, as it is very volatile. It does not redden vegetable blues, but stains the skin of a deep red or black. The oxide in solution with water has no colour, but becomes yellow by combining with alkali or lime. With galls it gives a very vivid blue colour. All the metals, except gold and platina, precipitate

rate this metal. If mercury is agitated with the aqueous solution of the oxide, an amalgam is formed which by heat loses the mercury, and leaves the osmium pure as a black powder.

From an examination of the collection of natural history and curiosities brought from New Holland by Capt. HAMELIN, who separated from Capt. *Baudin* on the 9th December 1802, M. Lacepede, of the National Institute, conjectures that there must be in the midst of that immense country a sea like the Caspian, tho' no information has yet been obtained concerning the interior parts of that island.

The celebrated traveller and naturalist BARON VON HUMBOLDT, has fallen a sacrifice to the yellow fever at Acapulca, when he was about to return to Europe to publish the immense and valuable collection of observations which he has made in the course of *five* years. With the assistance of M. Bonplan, he had formed an herbal of no less than six thousand plants.

Mr WHEATCROFT, an Englishman, residing at Caen, has observed that the nucleus, or focus of the auroræ borealæs, seemed to be in that place of the heavens which corresponds with the magnetic pole, which is situated in 77 degrees of latitude and 282 of longitude from the first meridian.

M. VAUQUELIN has found, from many experiments, that the best method of bleaching wool is to expose it on the grass to the dew and the sun, after it is well scoured with weak soapy water.

We stated in our last, that Mr CUTHBERTSON had found that "double quantities of galvanic fluid only burn double lengths of wire," but it appears from some later experiments by the same gentleman, that this conclusion is not accurate. Nothing can be more improper to publish, and nothing more unphilosophical, than to frame general laws which are authorised only by a partial investigation of the subject, and which depend merely on a few imperfect experiments. The science of Galvanism is yet in its infancy, it requires the exertion of the man of science more than those of the philosopher.

It has been found by M. RITTER, of Jura, that a magnetic wire, and another not magnetic, excited galvanic palpitations in a frog. The south pole excited stronger palpitations, and the north pole weaker ones, than the iron which was not magnetic. From this he inferred that the south pole of a magnet has a greater affinity for oxygen than simple iron, and the north pole less. This philosopher attempted to construct a battery of 120 magnets, but did not succeed.

In a fossil found in the mine of Basnætes, near Reddarhytta in Westmaunland, which M. KLAPROTH calls *Ochroites*, from its brownish yellow colour, this chemist has discovered a new earth, which he denominates the Ochroit Earth. This earth bears the nearest relation to yttria, which, like it, forms a connecting link between the earths and the metallic oxides. It produces, like yttria, a reddish coloured salt with sulphuric acid, and is precipitable by all the Prussiates. But it differs from yttria in not forming sweet salts, in not being soluble in carbonate of ammonia, and in acquiring, when united, a light brown colour. It also differs from yttria by not being fusible either by borax or by phosphates, with which yttria fuses into a colourless transparent globule.

From some curious experiments upon light, by M. RITTER, it appears that the solar spectrum is accompanied by two invisible rays, one on the red side, which favours oxigination, and the other on the violet side, which favours disoxigination. When the invisible ray adjoining the

red

red falls upon phosphorus, it emits white fumes; but if the invisible ray adjoining the violet be thrown on the phosphorus in a state of oxigination, it is instantly extinguished. This assiduous philosopher has found, with all the prisms he used, that the solar rays give two coloured spectrums which spread in proportion to their distance from the prism, so that at a certain distance one nearly covers the other. The two spectrums are distinct at the distance of four inches from the prism, but are confounded together when farther off. He found also, that the chemical rays may be separated from the coloured rays without destroying them, so that we may produce a coloured spectrum devoid of chemical action, and a series of chemical rays analogous to the spectrum without any mixture of coloured rays.

Mr MARCUS HYMAN has received a patent for the following composition for shaving without the use of *razor*, *soap*, or water. Having mixed a pint and a half of clear lime water, 2 ounces of gum Arabic, a half ounce of isinglas, an eighth of an ounce of cochineal, a quarter of an ounce of tameric root in powder, an eighth of an ounce of salt of tartar, and an equal quantity of cream of tartar,—boil them for one hour at least, stirring the mixture during the whole time of boiling, and taking care not to let it boil over, clear it thro' a sieve, add two pounds and a half of iron pumice stone finely pulverised, and mix the whole together into one cake with white of eggs. Divide this cake into twelve smaller ones, dry them in the open air for three days, put them into an oven of moderate heat for 24 hours, when they will be completely dry and fit for use. Apply them with a gentle friction to the beard and they will produce the complete effect of shaving.

VASSOLI EANDI lately found that the galvanic fluid of a pile of twenty-five pairs of plates, traversed in a second 42 feet and a half of gold cord; and the fluid of a pile of fifty pairs passed along a copper wire 1151 feet long, plated with silver, in a time incommensurable. The shock in this case was three times as strong as when received by touching the two extremities of the piles.

It would appear, from some experiments lately made by T. RASORI, that acid fumigation destroys contagious diseases among cattle.

It is with pleasure we state that a new Journal, entitled Miscellanies in the Sciences, Literature, and the Arts, started at Madrid on the 1st January 1804, and promises to advance the interests of science in the Spanish dominions.

Mr J. Bramah has invented a New jib. The peculiar construction consists in perforating the axis or pillar of the crane, and in conducting the rope thro' this perforation, by means of an additional pulley fixed on the top of the arm of the jib. Thus the rope proceeds from the goods which are hoisted, through a pulley fixed, as usual, at the extremity of the jib; it then passes over another pulley, fixed at the extremity of the jib, to a third, fixed at the opposite extremity of the jib, and is by this pulley conducted through the perforated axis, or pillar, to another pulley, whence it is immediately directed to the crane by which the weight is elevated.

Messrs. Harman and Dearn, of Rotherhithe, have invented an apparatus for filtering water, which will obviate the inconveniences of the filtering stone. The new apparatus consists of a stone-ware vessel, perforated with holes, upon which coarse gravel is laid, and upon that a stratum of fine gravel, and lastly fine sand. Upon the top of the sand is laid a perforated and loaded board or plate of earthen ware, to prevent the sand from being disturbed when the water is poured in. The fineness and depth of the siliceous sand will regulate the perfection and expedition of the process, and the delicacy of the vessels and sand may be insured by changing the latter from time to time; for example, once in a fortnight or three weeks.

Murrayfield, July 17. 1804. D. B.

EXTRACTS

Extracts.

STATEMENT *of the comparative* MERITS *of the* PLANS *of gradual and immediate* ABOLITION *of the* SLAVE TRADE.

From "A concise Statement of the Question regarding the Abolition of the Slave Trade."

SINCE the two first editions of this Tract were published, the general question has been decided in the House of Commons by a very great majority. It is now, therefore, once more resolved, but under circumstances of more marked and unanimous reprobation, that the Slave Trade, being inconsisent with justice and with policy, ought to be abandoned by this virtuous and enlightened nation. The only farther inquiry that suggests itself, relates to the time and manner of effecting this great object; and whoever shall take the trouble of reflecting on the nature of the arguments before urged upon the general question, will clearly perceive that they necessarily involve also a satisfactory adjustment of these important details. A very few observations will serve to place this position in a light sufficiently strong.

1. If the Slave Trade is radically iniquitous—if, instead of a commerce, it is in fact a series of enormous crimes; to think of any but the most sudden methods of destroying it, would be in the highest degree absurd. There can be no compromise—no temporizing with a traffic like this: nor is it possible to conceive an inconsistency greater than their's, who, after admitting the iniquity of the practice, are afraid of putting an end to it at once. To every argument for delay this one answer is sufficient—that if you condemn the Slave Trade (as the House of Commons has done) and then give it a respite—you admit that your crimes are too profitable to be abandoned.

2. But sudden innovations, we are told, should always be avoided as dangerous. Let us examine a little more nearly, a position that seems to have swayed many able and worthy minds upon this question.

A gradual abolition can only mean one of two things—either a decree that the traffic shall cease after a certain time, or an arrangement for its partial abolition to take place immediately. If a delay of the measure is pressed, it is evident, that, carry it into effect when you will, you make a sudden innovation, and expose the Colonies, or the Mother Country, to all the pretended dangers of the change. Besides, what is the necessary consequence of such a delay? The interval will be employed by the African Traders in drawing millions from the other branches of commerce to pour them into the Negro Traffic, and in manning every vessel that can keep the sea, with sailors, swept from the wholesome lines of navigation, and hurried into the most pestilential of all employments. The demand for slaves suddenly increased, can only be answered by a frightful aggravation of all the miseries to which Africa has been doomed by her communication with Europe. The eagerness of our traders to profit by the interval, will urge them to commit new breaches of the Slave-carrying Act, and to augment incalculably the deplorable cruelties of the middle passage. But what will be the consequence of this sudden accumulation of new Slaves in the West Indies? What to this was the paltry increase of new hands previous to 1789, which brought about the dreadful revolution of St Domingo? How well is it for those who shudder at the prospect of the immediate

immediate Abolition, because it is a sudden innovation, to embrace a project the most full of change—the most pregnant with violent alteration—the most certainly prolific in wide spreading revolution of any that the imagination can paint? Yes, indeed, sudden innovation is to be dreaded at all times, and in every state; but in no æra, and in no region so much as in the first year of the independence of Hayti—in the Slave colonies which almost touch the shores of Guadaloupe and St Domingo. That measure is surely no innovation, however suddenly it may be executed, which only stops the increase of combustible matter in a house already hot with the fire that rages in the next.

If, on the other hand, by gradual Abolition is meant the immediate and progressive diminution of the trade, so that there shall only be allowed an importation of ten thousand Negroes this year, seven the next, and four the year after, it is evident that such a scheme is impracticable. Nothing can be easier than to prevent a single Slave from being purchased by the British trader, or by the West India planter. But nothing can be more difficult than to draw the line, and stop at a certain number. Besides, who are to have the preference in this limited traffic, and who are to be preferred in this limited supply? Such a plan is obviously unattainable. If, again, it be proposed to begin by allowing only certain colonies, for example the new settlements, to import Slaves, a similar objection occurs from the difficulty of drawing the line so as to prevent contraband: besides, the obvious injustice of allowing certain islands only to benefit by the supply, and the still more glaring absurdity of affecting to fix a certain point of gainfulness at which the permission of a great national crime is to be deemed expedient. In every point of view, therefore, the gradual Abolition is fraught with innumerable difficulties, and liable to objections from various quarters, which there is no possibility of surmounting.

It was formerly a part of this gradual plan to prepare the Colonies for the breeding system, by giving a bounty on the importation of the young in preference to the aged Africans, and of the females in preference to the males. The persons who made this proposition were not, it is to be hoped, fully aware of its nature and tendency: for surely the Slave Trade, in its former state, was a sufficient cruelty to the unhappy continent which has so long been its victim, without such an exasperation. This new invention, this refinement of torture, was scarcely required to fill the cup of its miseries. If such was to be the beginning of our kindness to those unhappy tribes, well might they implore us to resume our natural train of ferocity, and to spare them a continuance of our tender mercies.

It is most fervently to be hoped, that the Legislature and the enlightened members of the West Indian body, may perceive the utter inefficacy of their late decision, unless it shall be followed up by the measure of immediate Abolition—that measure which can alone satisfy the loud claims of justice, or save the British West Indies from the deplorable fate of St Domingo.

3. It is maintained by authority, whose respectability no man will deny, that the immediate Abolition, however devoutly to be wished for, is impracticable; and that, therefore, making compromise between what is desirable and what is possible, we must rest contented with gradual measures. It has already been proved, that the progressive diminution of the traffic is in the strictest sense of the word impracticable; and how the sudden Abolition, if delayed a

certain

number of years, would become at all easier than it now is, does not really appear very plain. Let us, however, consider what is the meaning of this argument of impracticability, which, with many, seemed to operate so powerfully.

The impracticability of abolishing the trade can only arise from two circumstances—the ease of smuggling, and the prospect of other nations taking it up if we leave it. It does not seem probable that the cruizers of this country, trained to activity and expertness as they have long been by all the variety of our navigation and revenue laws, should in this new line of their duty be altogether unfit for the service required. A century and a half has now elapsed since the regulation of our navigation act subjected, to a most rigorous restraint, the trade of half the empire. It is not apprehended that this law has been more evaded than any other of the same class. The Slave-carrying Act, which cut as directly as possible at the interests of the trade, and opened a much wider door to evasion, from the great difficulty of detection, has, it may be hoped, been tolerably well carried into effect. It is evident that no contraband article is so easily detected as a cargo of men, differing from their crew in every obvious particular, and imprisoned in all parts of the vessel against their will; nor can any commodity be so difficult to smuggle into a country as new Slaves, kept in subjection by main force.

But, it is said, if we were to succeed in effecting the Abolition, other nations would carry on the trade. Now it is clear, that though this were true it proves nothing; for surely if the trade is criminal, our business is to wash our hands of it instantly, although our example should not be followed, and although Africa should gain nothing by the measure. But it is equally evident that such a statement is radically false; for, by giving up our share in the trade, we at least destroy a large proportion of the evil; we diminish the whole number of Slaves taken from Africa, by the numbers yearly required for the supply of our Colonies, and at this particular crisis we prevent the enormous increase of that number, which our new settlements must immediately occasion. Besides, let us consider what chance there is of our Abolition being attended with a diminution of that number also, which we at present furnish to foreign colonies. Before the measure can be carried into effect, it is highly probable we shall be in possession of all the Dutch Colonies, and of all the French Islands; during the continuance of the war then, no Slaves will be imported by either France or Holland, except, perhaps, into the trifling settlement of Cayenne, if we should not think it worth taking. Denmark has long since shewn her willingness to abandon the Trade, by decreeing that it should cease with the year 1800. Can there be a doubt that she will now carry into full effect a resolution, only oppoſed by the various difficulties which our practice and example have thrown in the way? Sweden has so very trifling an interest in the West Indies, that it signifies little whether she takes into her own hands the trifling supply of Negroes hitherto furnished by England and France; nothing can, however, be more unlikely, than that she should now enter into that commerce in which she has never yet engaged. One of the first acts of American independence was the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and the United States soon began to reap the benefit of this sound policy in the rapid increase of their negroes, by breeding, and their uniformly quiet and obedient conduct during the whole of the St Domingo revolution. Lately, indeed, a law was passed in South

South Carolina, admitting the importation of slaves; but so abhorrent was this measure to the spirit of the other States, that several of them proceeded to emancipate their negroes, in testimony of their disapprobation; and Congress, in order to check the evil, imposed the highest duty which the constitution allows upon the importation of negroes into South Carolina itself. The importation of Slaves into Louisiana has been also entirely and strictly prohibited. The Spanish and Portuguese Colonies receive a very trifling supply of Slaves, in comparison of the other settlements; their negroes are infinitely better treated, and the breeding system much more encouraged than in any other European Colonies. The spirit of commercial speculation, too, is far less ardent, both in the traders and the planters of those nations; so that there is little doubt of their being disposed to abandon a traffick which England, Denmark, and America shall have given up.

When we view, therefore, the peculiar circumstances of the present crisis—when we consider the large proportion of the Slave Trade that is at present absolutely under the power of Great Britain, the disposition shewn by other states to concur in the Abolition, and the palpable examples held out to all colonial governments, by the late events in St Domingo, it is not drawing too sanguine an inference to predict that our example is more likely to be followed now than at any future period.

The lapse of a few years will unquestionably diminish this fair probability; the Dutch Colonies and the French Islands will then most likely be restored; the commerce of France and Holland will be in a situation much more favourable to the speculations of the Slave Traffic during peace, than in the present state of hostilities; the northern powers, and Spain and Portugal, will have profited sufficiently by a most gainful neutrality, to enter upon the Negro Trade when we abandon it. But above all let it be considered, that the proposed delay necessarily involves the very period of our greatest danger from the Slave system; that this moment is truly a colonial crisis, and that if we put off doing what every call of duty and every view of interest so imperiously enjoin, under pretence of being enabled hereafter to do it more effectually, in all human probability that consummation will have taken place which has already been partially accomplished, and the Abolition of the Slave Trade will have been effected by the utter destruction of the Colonial System *.

On the Character *of* Beattie's Minstrel.

(From Dr Aikin's Letters on English Poetry.)

THE "Minstrel" of Beattie, his principal performance, is a fancy-piece, the theme of which is the supposed birth and education of a poet. The name of *Minstrel* is not very happily applied; since the character described widely differs from that musical songster of a rude age; nor can we find any "Gothic days" which suit the circumstances of

* The fear of alarming the Negroes in our Islands by stirring the question at the present moment, is a topic which no one can think of urging, who knows how ready the Government of Jamaica have been at all times to publish in their official Gazettes every document relating to the events of the Negro war in St Domingo, as well as to the discussion of the Abolition in Great Britain.

of the tale. In fact, the author's plan is crude and incongruous; and the chief value of his performance consists in descriptions and sentiments addressed to the feelings of all who have a perception of natural and moral beauty, apart from any particular appropriation. There is, however, something very pleasing in the portrait of his Edwin, who was "no vulgar boy," but is represented as marked from his cradle with those dispositions and propensities which were to be the foundation of his future destiny. I believe it would be difficult in real biography to trace any such early indications of a genius exclusively fitted for poetry; nor do I imagine that an exquisite sensibility to the sublime and beautiful of nature is ever to be found in minds which have not been opened by a degree of culture. Yet there is a seeming probability in the contrary supposition, which may very well serve the purpose of fiction, and it leads to some beautiful description of natural scenery.

The measure chosen by Beattie is the Stanza of Spenser, which he manages with great address and seeming ease. Its Gothic origin and pomp of sound are the reasons he gives for adopting it. I have little doubt, however, that its employment by Thompson, in his Castle of indolence principally suggested it to him, for many of his strains closely resemble those of that work.

Among his landscape-paintings, one of the most novel is that of a misty day, viewed from an eminence:

> And oft the craggy cliff he lov'd to climb,
> When all in mist the world below was lost.
> What dreadful pleasure! there to stand sublime,
> Like shipwreck'd mariner on desert coast,
> And view th' enormous waste of vapour, tost
> In billows, length'ning to th' horizon round,
> Now scoop'd in gulfs, with mountains now emboss'd!
> And hear the voice of mirth and song rebound,
> Flocks, herds, and waterfalls, along the hoar profound!

His description of the "melodies of morn" is a delineation of sounds which may be compared with that already quoted from Goldsmith. The subsequent fairy vision, though painted with much beauty, is too splendid and artificial for the fancy of an untutored youth, who, without being conversant in books, could form no conceptions of that kind. It may also be remarked, that Edwin is too early made a philosophic reasoner: but Beattie was impatient for occasions to express his detestation of "Pyrrho's maze and Epicurus' sty," so that he has anticipated, in his first book, what properly belongs to the second. Of the first, it is the business to feed young Edwin's fancy, and lay in stores for poetical imagery; he is therefore rightly represented as delighting not only in all the grand and striking scenes of nature, but in every species of fiction which awakens the curiosity and interests the feelings. He has also that love for solitude, and disposition to melancholy, which are usually supposed the attendants of genius. To these are added a taste for music:

> The wild harp rang to his adventurous hand,
> And languish'd to his breath the plaintive flute.

Of this connexion between music properly so called, and the music of verse, I have already more than once expressed my doubts; yet it is an idea in which the mind readily acquiesces.

At the opening of the second book an education of the young poet commences, the reverse of the former; for fancy is now to be corrected and controlled by truth. "Perish the lay that deadens young desire," is no

more

more the maxim of the instructor, and the youth is to be taught that hopes are made to be disappointed, and that what seems good in the world is not really so. The manner in which this change is brought about, it must be confessed, does no credit to the author's invention. Edwin strays to a lonely valley (beautifully described,) in which resides that convenient personage, a hermit. Him he over-hears telling himself his own story in a long soliloquy, in which the vanity of worldly pursuits, and the vices that haunt the public scenes of life, are displayed. Edwin is shocked at the recital, and an uneasiness takes possession of his breast which can only be dispelled by a conference with the sage. At a second visit he ventures to introduce himself, and the hermit is so pleased with his ingenuous temper, that he adopts him as a pupil. The business is now in a right train; for although the scene is laid in Gothic times, it is easy to invest the solitary with all the wisdom and all the knowledge that books and contemplation can supply. The course of instruction through which the pupil is led does honour to the writer, and proves that *his* mind was well stored and cultivated. First, "the muse of history unrolls her page," and many excellent observations are deduced from her lessons. Philosophy next succeeds, accompanied by Science:

And Reason now, through Number, Time, and Space,
Darts the keen lustre of her serious eye.
And learns, from facts compared, the laws to trace,
Whose long progression leads to Deity.
Can mortal strength presume to soar so high!
Can mortal sight, so oft bedimm'd with tears,
Such glory bear!—for, lo, the shadows fly
From nature's face; confusion disappears,
And order charms the eyes, and harmony the ears.

These fine lines are succeeded by strains equally elevated, in which the progress of the youthful mind to knowledge, virtue, and refinement, is beautifully developed. But when the accumulated stores are to be applied to the purpose of forming the finished poet, the work abruptly concludes with the pathetic lamentation of a lost friend; and we are led to suppose that the sudden stroke overwhelmed the poet's powers, and extinguished his flame. Probably, however, he had proceeded as far as he saw the way clear before him, and felt that pursuing the theme further would involve him in difficulties which he was afraid of encountering.

From the freedom with which I have commented upon the plan of this poem, you will perhaps wonder that I have selected it as an object of particular recommendation; but there is so much genuine poetry, and so much excellent moral in the detail, that I am convinced you will find your attention well employed in the perusal.

Anecdotes of Malesherbes.

(From the Life of G. G. Lamoignon Malesherbes.)

On his way to Switzerland, he stopped in a little town of Alsace, and sat down at a "*table d'hote*" with a friar of the order of St Francis, a village justice, and a knight of St Lewis. The justice, who was a prodigious reader of newspapers, talked politics unmercifully. The affair of the parliaments, and the dismission of M. Turgot, were, at first, the subjects of conversation: at last, the military man, heated with the wine he had swallowed, opened loudly against the government; criticised with virulence

rulence all their operations, and accused the new ministers of imbecility, ignorance, and even of corruption.

Malesherbes, who till then had allowed them to vapour without molestation, now took part in the debate: he explained, with great gentleness, to the *chevalier* in what points his complaints were exaggerated; laid before him the difficulties and vexations experienced by persons bearing the burden of administration; and hinted to him, that, before he condemned their conduct, it would be right to put himself for one moment in their place, and see if it were possible for him to act better than they did. The knight, unmoved by these sagacious observations, reprobated violently the dismissing of the late ministers—particularly M. de Malesherbes, the most virtuous—the wisest man in France.

Malesherbes, embarrassed, did not immediately know how to reply: "Sir," said he, "are you acquainted with him?" "No.—But in what I say, I am only the echo of the whole nation—and I maintain it—that great minister has been dismissed, only because he saw too clearly." —"Undeceive yourself, my dear Sir; if he withdrew, it was from a sense of his own insufficiency."—"Good heavens! are you an enemy of that admirable man?"—"No, indeed, I am not the enemy of Malesherbes; but I cannot endure to hear him praised above his merits."

The reverend cordelier, who had been for half an hour fast asleep, was roused by the din of argument: "Are you not speaking, cried he, of Malesherbes, that heretic, that profane one, who desired to overturn our holy religion, and substitute that of the Protestants? he is sent adrift—and so much the better!" The military gentleman, who had hitherto refrained with difficulty, here apostrophized the holy man in very energetic terms: the justice in vain endeavoured to restore peace; already was a bottle levelled at the friar's rosy face, when Malesherbes, willing to terminate the dispute, interposed: "Stop, gentlemen, there is one sure method of bringing you to an agreement; you are both equally mistaken: I am Malesherbes."—At this name, tranquillity was re-established; and they all respectfully stood uncovered before him. He addressed them: "You, chevalier, are in some degree wrong to pronounce so heedlessly on subjects of moment; and to praise a man at the expence of those who are entitled to your esteem and veneration: I thank you, however, for the good opinion you have expressed of me: but reflect, that it is prudent to wait, before you applaud a man in public station, until time shall have allowed you to form a judgment of his conduct. As for you, reverend father, you have been misinformed: fanaticism, that poison of the mind, has perverted my intentions; and I consider it a duty to vindicate myself to you. When I proposed restoring to the Protestants their civil rights, I fulfilled a sacred obligation, and but anticipated a measure, which sooner or later must be adopted.

Yet, far from designing the smallest injury to our holy religion, I have, on the contrary, done homage to its purity, by cherishing two of its chiefest precepts—toleration, and the love of our neighbour.—Gentlemen, I wish you a pleasant journey." —With these words, Malesherbes retired, and left his auditory confounded at what had passed.

At another time, in going to view a fort built by the Romans, he was caught in a tremendous storm, and endeavoured to regain the little village, where he had halted the evening before; but being obliged to cross a wood of considerable extent, he mistook the road, and went completely astray in a forest unknown to him:

at

at last he made his way out of it; and, in a plain, discovered a village, towards which he directed his steps, and where he arrived, wet to the skin.

He there requested to be shown the parsonage; paid his compliments to the vicar, and begged a lodging for the night. "I am rather suspicious of your gentry who go astray," replied the doctor, with a very inhospitable air.—"I have some such here every day, and am not quite fool enough to be their dupe: if, notwithstanding, you choose to pass the night in my barn, I shall go and have it opened for you: that is the only apartment I can give you."

Malesherbes, who, unluckily, had forgot that day to supply himself with money, readily closed with the vicar's offer; he laid himself down on some fresh straw—and often declared that he never enjoyed a better night's rest.

As soon as he beheld the first rays of the morning, he sallied from his bed-chamber; and, by asking questions, once more got back to the place where his carriage waited for him.

Immediately on reaching the next post-town, he wrote the following letter to the clergyman who had received him with so much kindness: "M. de Lamoignon Malesherbes requests the vicar of * * * to accept his most sincere thanks for the shelter he was so obliging as to afford him. M. de Malesherbes will never forget the doctor's hospitality; and, as a testimony of his gratitude, has asked the minister, who disposes of all ecclesiastical benefices, to bestow on him the first vacant *canonry*, without a doubt of his demand being attended to."

Malesherbes kept his word, and the pastor received the reward of a good action which he had *not* done! It must be admitted that this was, at once, a severe and a most noble rebuke.

Interview *between* Louis xvi. *and* Malesherbes, *in the* Temple.

(From the Same.)

THE 14th of December, Malesherbes was introduced at the Temple: the king, running to meet him, threw his arms round him, and Malesherbes burst into tears. It is easy to conceive that the interview was most affecting!

How poignant must have been the reflections of this great and good old man, on discovering, in a dismal prison, the king whom he had beheld seated on the proudest throne of the earth; on recollecting, that, when last admitted to his councils, his will could have decided the fate of Europe! but that now he had come to try and rescue from the vilest death a prince who had but the other day governed twenty-four millions of men.

Let us hear him speak for himself in the words of an historical fragment found amongst his papers.

"The moment I obtained leave to enter the king's apartment, I hastened thither, and scarcely had he seen me, when he quitted a volume of *Tacitus*, which lay open before him on a little table, and took me in his arms: the tear started into his eyes, and he said to me, 'This sacrifice of yourself is the more generous, as you have thereby exposed your own life, and will not be able to save mine.' I represented to him, that for myself there was no danger; and that, in his case, it would be so easy to make a good defence, as to preclude the idea of any danger there also. He replied, 'I am sure of it—they'll destroy me; they possess both the power and the inclination to do it:—however, let us now proceed to the defence, as if I were to gain my cause—and in effect I *shall* gain it, for

for my memory will survive unsullied.—But when will the two advocates come?' He had seen Tronchet at the Constituent Assembly: Desèze he did not know, but asked me several questions relative to him, and was greatly satisfied with what I told him.

"He laboured with us each day in analysing the various parts of his defence; pointing out what was most expedient, and refuting such charges in the accusation as were unjust, with a degree of calmness and presence of mind that astonished his two advocates as much as myself; and they made the proper use of his observations by taking notes, and expanding their work.

"Tronchet, who from nature was cold, and more so from prejudice, was touched by the candour and innocence of the king; and concluded with tenderness a duty he had undertaken with indifference.

"His counsel, and I myself, entertained some hopes of his being rescued; this we communicated to him, and even encouraged the idea: it seemed to alleviate his misery, and for several days he dwelt much on the subject, but the reading of the daily prints opened his eyes, and he proved to us that we ought to renounce all expectation of his escape.

"When Desèze had completed his part of the defence, he read it to us; and I think I never listened to any thing more pathetic than the exordium. Tronchet and I were quite subdued by it: The king said, 'We must suppress this; I don't wish to soften them.'

"At a time when we were alone, he said to me—'I have one great source of anxiety: Desèze and Tronchet owe me nothing; they devote their time, their labour, perhaps their lives to me—and how shall I acknowledge such services?—I am no longer worth any thing—and, should I leave them legacies, they will never be paid.' 'Sire,—their conscience and posterity will reward them: you can still, however, confer on them a recompence which will over-pay them.'——'What is that?'—'Embrace them as your friends!' The next day he pressed them to his heart, and they both shed tears.

"The day of trial drew nigh; and one morning he said to me—'My sister has spoken to me of a worthy priest who has not taken the civic oath, and whose obscurity might perhaps hereafter save him from persecution: there is his address. I beg you will go, speak to him, and prepare him for coming to me as soon as they grant me permission to see him:"—he added; this is a very strange errand for a philosopher! for I know you are one: but—if you should suffer as I have done—and be doomed to die as I must die, I wish you the same sentiments of religion with myself—they would console you much more than any *philosophy*.

"After the debate was over in which his counsel and he had been heard at the bar, he said to me, 'You are now fully convinced, that from the first moment I did not deceive myself, and that my condemnation was decreed before I was heard.

"When I returned from the assembly, where we had demanded the appeal to the people, and had all three spoken, I mentioned to him, that, on going out, I found myself surrounded by a great number of persons, who had all assured me that he should not perish: at least, not until they and their friends were no more. He changed colour, and said—Do you know those people? return to the assembly—make haste to find out some of them, and say, that I shall not pardon them if one drop of blood be shed for me: I did not wish blood to flow—when perhaps it might have saved my throne and my life; and I don't repent it now.

"It was I who first announced to him

him the decree of death: he was in a dark part of the room; his back was turned to a lamp which burned on the mantel-piece, his elbows rested on a table, and his face was covered by his hands.

"The noise I made interrupted his meditation; he looked firmly at me, stood up, and said: 'For these two hours I have been employed in considering whether, during the course of my reign, I deserved the smallest reproach from my subjects: Well—I solemnly assure you, M. de Malesherbes, in the sincerity of my heart, and as a man going to appear before God, that I have invariably desired the happiness of the people, and never formed one wish to the contrary.'

"I saw that unfortunate monarch once more; two municipal officers were sitting beside him; he also sat, and was reading. One of the officers said to me, Talk to him; we shall not listen. I then informed the king, that the priest he had asked for would attend him: he embraced me, and said, 'Death does not appal me, and I have the utmost confidence in the mercy of God.'——

To this narrative of Malesherbes, in which he speaks much more of his princely client than of himself, it may be proper to add a few other particulars not less authentic.

Malesherbes every morning brought to Louis the various journals, and printed opinions of the deputies, relative to his trial. He prepared the business of every afternoon, and stopped regularly an hour or two with the king. He himself never lay down, without first reading the several pieces; and, in order not to involve Malesherbes, who disobeyed the prohibitions of the municipality by carrying them to him, he took the precaution to burn them in the stove of his apartment.

One day that the municipal officers expostulated with Malesherbes for lending the journals to Louis, because, while the prosecution was going on, the debates could not but distress him, he replied:—"You little know the mind of Louis; it is a manly mind—he has a firm character." But, said they, another day, appearing alarmed for their own responsibility, you could easily, in this way, convey poison or arms to him: "Fear not," replied Malesherbes; "the king is not like other men; he "is religious, and knows how to be "resigned."

On coming to the Temple, he found Louis in want of common necessaries: even unwholesome food had been sent him by the council-general of the *Commune:* In this condition, he was tempted to offer him three thousand livres in gold, contained in three *rouleaux*. "Dear Malesherbes, I accept the sum as a loan," said Louis, "but fancy I shall not want it." And, in fact, the money remained untouched; for when, before his death, they made an inventory of his papers, he was so scrupulous as to observe that the money did not belong to him; and had written on each of the parcels, "To M. de Malesherbes." He charged a municipal officer to restore them to him; but the civic rulers took care not to comply; they confiscated the money to their own use—as aristocratic coin, stamped with the royal image.

When, with pale cheeks, Malesherbes advanced to inform Louis of his condemnation, "'Tis well, 'tis well," he exclaimed; "My dear Malesherbes, instead of lamenting—oh! should you not rather wish me the only asylum I have left!"

Malesherbes said to him, "There is still a hope: they are now going to debate the question of a respite of execution: the people are humane, and you have been their benefactor."

When sentence was passed, the king

king demanded an appeal to the French people: Desèze and Tronchet enforced the request; one, with all the warmth of genuine eloquence, the other, with every refinement that reason could suggest: but—Malesherbes, overpowered by years and sensibility, could only, with a faltering voice, pronounce the following words:

"CITIZENS,

"We are really taken unawares upon a matter of the last importance . . . . and of late I am not in the habit of public speaking . . . . nevertheless, I would willingly add something to the unpremeditated observations of my colleagues . . . . . but, on this subject, I have such a crowd of ideas—not intimated to me by the individual concerned, nor arising from the present circumstance . . . . Citizens, while I was yet a magistrate, and often since, I have deeply reflected on the arguments maintained by Tronchet in your presence: I had occasion, when I formed part of the legislative body, to meditate and arrange similar observations—and must lose the advantage of them, unless you will permit me to lay them before you from this place to-morrow."

This address was frequently interrupted by the tears of Malesherbes—but all his efforts were fruitless: they refused him even the delay of twenty-four hours to present his remarks; and he returned to the Temple with a breaking heart, not knowing how to tell Louis that all hope was at an end.

On coming before him, his dejected countenance, his distracted air, and the tears which rolled from his eyes, spoke but too plainly: at last, struggling to conquer his feelings, he broke the dreadful silence, and said—"Sire, you do not want courage . . . . . your fatal sentence is decreed!!"—"I all along expected it," replied Louis, with a calm and tranquil look: "in God's name, dear Malesherbes, do not weep: we shall meet again in a happier world."

Malesherbes had come to offer consolation to Lewis, but he required none: he himself consoled his venerable friend, and sought to divert his mind by the following sally:

"M. de Malesherbes—they told me in my infancy, that when a king of the race of Bourbon was to die, a tall woman, clad in white, was seen to walk at midnight in the gallery at Versailles: as you so often come this way, have you not met the spectre in your path?"

This attempt which Louis made to lessen the sorrow of his friend, produced quite a contrary effect: his tears flowed the faster, and he sobbed aloud.—"Ah! said the king, I trifled only in order to prove to you that I was not agitated; how much am I distressed to see you so exceedingly afflicted!"

At length the moment arrived when they were to part for ever: Louis made Malesherbes promise to come and see him the following morning; but he several times vainly applied for admission; the doors were unfeelingly shut against him.

With an agonized heart, Malesherbes regained his former residence, designing to pass the rest of his days in mourning, and in the practice of virtue *.

DEATH

* He loved to relate an answer made to him by a common fellow, during his stay at Paris.

Obliged to go four times every day to the prison of the Temple, his extreme age did not allow him to walk, and he was compelled to take a carriage.

One day, particularly, when the weather was very severe, he perceived, on coming out of the vehicle, that the driver was benumbed with cold. "My friend," said

Death *and* Character *of* Malesherbes.

From the Same.

MALESHERBES and his children were brought to trial with *Despremenil*, *Thouret*, *Chapelier*, and twelve other accused persons unknown to them; and, after something that was a mockery of legal proceedings, the tribunal condemned them to lose their heads, "*being found guilty of conspiring against the liberties of the French people; of having supplied the enemies of the state with considerable sums of money, and, finally, of plotting the downfal of the National Convention, and the restoration of royalty.*"

Alas! Malesherbes—for ten years past shut up in a solitude which he never left, except to fulfil duties the most honourable, and such as are held in reverence by nations the least enlightened:—Malesherbes, who had employed his whole life in helping the powerless, and relieving the unfortunate, is all at once metamorphosed into a conspirator! Barbarous men! when you cut him off, you should have declared him convicted of being the enemy of tyranny, and the friend of virtue—of having protected literature and the arts; of being learned, modest—a rigid philosopher—a faultless parent: These were the qualities which won him your hatred—these the crimes of which he was guilty; and he *conspired* only to promote the happiness of mankind, and the dignity of his country.—But may the scorpions of remorse fill the bosoms of his murderers, and his blood be on their heads!

Malesherbes heard unmoved his own sentence; but the condemnation of his daughter and grand-daughter tore his heart: the thought of seeing two weak and helpless creatures perish, whose very sex should have saved them from proscription, shook his fortitude.

Being taken back to the *Conciergerie*, his courage returned:—and he exhorted his children to prepare for death.

Should we attempt to draw this family of virtue waiting for the hour of dissolution, it would be impossible to finish the picture; the tear of pity would blot the colouring; nor is it to the eyes, but to the fancy alone, that images so mournful can be displayed.

When the fatal bell rung out, Malesherbes recovered all his wonted cheerfulness; having paid to nature the tribute of feeling, he desired to give his children an example of magnanimity; his looks exhibited the sublime serenity of virtue and innocence, and taught them to view death undismayed.

In crossing the court of the Conciergerie, from feebleness, he struck his foot rudely against a stone—"*Oh*," said Malesherbes to the person next him, "*that is what they term an unlucky presage—now, a Roman in my place would have gone back;*"—and he proceeded smiling.

When he ascended the cart, he conversed with his family, unaffected by the clamours of the ferocious populace; and, on arriving at the foot of the scaffold, took a last and solemn farewell of his children: immediately after, he was dismissed into eternity.

Male-

said Malesherbes to him, in his naturally tender manner—"you must be penetrated by the cold, and I am really sorry to take you abroad in this bitter season." "That's nothing, M. de Malesherbes; in such a cause as this, I'd travel to the world's end, without complaining."——"Yes—but your poor horses could not." "Sir," replied the honest coachman, "*My horses think as I do.*"

Malesherbes died aged seventy-two years, four months, and fifteen days. He was, perhaps, the wisest and best man of his time; and his character will descend without a stain to posterity.

The inflexible foe of arbitrary power, and the undaunted defender of the oppressed, throughout his life he lost no opportunity of drying up the tears of the afflicted, and never caused one to flow. The unassuming scholar, the liberal patron of polite letters, he was not content with inculcating in his writings the precepts of virtue, but gave the example in his conduct.

Some foreigners have endeavoured to tarnish his fame, by accusing him, in a libel printed at Berne, of being a *philosopher*. This is a singular reproach! If philosophy be the love of wisdom, Malesherbes well deserved the accusation. But the Revolution, while it confounded ideas of every kind, also changed the meaning of words: Thus, because some villains have usurped the title of patriots, patriotism is called crime; because fiends, clad in the sacerdotal habit, presided at the massacres of St Bartholomew, piety is termed fanaticism; and because the factious have availed themselves of the authority of philosophers, philosophy and sedition are become synonymous: but the balance seems to be again restored; and this confusion of terms will, doubtless, shortly vanish.

The government has conferred honour on itself, by ordering the bust of Malesherbes to be placed amongst the statues of those great men whose names reflect lustre upon their country.

All the fine arts should combine to perpetuate his memory: *Sculpture* should bid his features live again; *Poetry* should celebrate his virtues, and *Eloquence* weep over his grave.

The Family *of* Lennox; *a* Tale.

IN an obscure village on the western coast of Scotland, lived a person of the name of Lennox. This gentleman had been born to opulence, and had been for some time in affluent circumstances, but by the failure of the banker, to whose care he had entrusted his fortune, he was reduced almost to beggary. Mr Lennox, who was a man of the greatest equanimity of mind, supported his misfortunes with a firmness worthy of himself, and lamented his fall from opulence only on account of his family. Mrs Lennox, his wife, a weak but amiable woman, who had brought her husband a considerable addition of fortune, and who had been accustomed from her infancy to prosperity, did not relish the change from the gaiety and splendour of the metropolis, to the retirement and obscurity of the beautiful village of Combrie. The dwelling which Mr Lennox chose for his family, was a cottage which commanded a delightful prospect. In front was the sea, with hilly islands in the distance, which, with the white sails of the numerous vessels that glided over its surface, presented a scene at once beautiful and sublime. Behind his house was a small garden, reaching to the foot of the romantic mountains, which towered behind the humble dwelling of Lennox.

His family, at the time of his arrival at Combrie, consisted of himself, Mrs Lennox, two sons and a daughter. Montague Lennox, the eldest son, soon after the removal of the family, by the interest of one of his mother's wealthy relations, obtained a commission in the army. Edward, the youngest, who was at this time about twelve, his father intended for the profession of a merchant, and had accordingly given him what is called a mercantile education; not neglecting, at the same time, to instill into his mind, those sentiments of elevation and manly independance, which so eminently distinguished his father. The daughter, Emily Lennox, now in her 18th year, could be surpassed by few, for beauty and elegance of form, but these were her least qualifications; joined to a great sweetness of temper, and

and disposition to be contented with her humble lot, she possessed the most useful and elegant accomplishments. She admired the beauties of nature, and spent great part of her time, in traversing the romantic environs of Combrie.

Her mother, though an amiable woman, had no idea of the charms of picturesque scenery; and accustomed as she was to a splendid manner of living, confessed that "she saw neither amusement nor pleasure in gazing on that odious sea, or those frightful mountains, but that she would endure any thing for the sake of her dear Lennox." Her husband was contented with this declaration, and did not doubt but that time would reconcile her to the manner of living which his confined finances rendered necessary.

Soon after their arrival at Combrie, the family of the Earl of B— arrived at their seat in the neighbourhood. The Earl was a man in rather an advanced age, and a widower, yet considerably addicted to those vices and amusements which are hardly excusable in youth, but which age renders doubly ridiculous. The education of his son, Lord Combrie, had been considerably neglected, and at the age of twenty-one, he was as great a libertine as his father. He had, however, more good qualities than the Earl could boast; he was good-hearted and generous, and had sense enough sometimes when alone, to be ashamed of his follies. Along with these was a gentleman of the name of Howard, a friend of Lord Combrie's. Mr Howard was in his 25th year, and of a very different character from his friend. He enjoyed all the rational pleasures of youth, without tasting of its vices. His form was graceful, and his fine face beamed intelligence. He loved Lord Combrie with all the ardour of friendship, though at the same time he was not blind to his vices, and had a most ardent desire to reform him. Such a friend was a treasure to a young man like Lord Combrie.

It is not likely that a family such as that of Lennox, could reside for any length of time, in the neighbourhood of the seat of the Earl of B—, without his hearing of them; and Lennox began to fear that his domestic peace would be destroyed by these unwelcome visitants. He accordingly cautioned Emily, by giving her an account of the characters of the Earl and his son. The Earl having one day met Emily in her walks, and admired her, formed the detestable plan of robbing her of her only treasure, her innocence. The young Lord had also seen Emily, and had formed a plot on her, similar to that of his father. Lord Combrie suspecting his father's intentions, and fearing that if he delayed putting his own attempt into execution, he might be prevented by the Earl, determined upon violent measures. His scheme was to seize Emily, and carry her by force to a hunting seat, which he possessed, independant of his father. The time he chose for putting his designs into execution, was when Howard was absent; as he well knew, that if he suspected his intentions, he would do every thing in his power to frustrate them. Combrie being informed that Emily was in the habit of taking evening walks upon the sea-beat shore, accompanied only by her brother Edward, ordered a post chaise and four to be in readiness, and, assisted by a servant, (the confidant of his vices,) he hurried the struggling fair into the carriage, and drove off with the rapidity of lightning.

For the first few miles Combrie was silent; he then began to request her to dry up her tears, which he assured her were ineffectual; that he was determined she should not escape from him, and that therefore grief was vain. This strange and unfeeling mode of consolation, (as might be expected,) had no effect.

At the time Emily was seized, her brother Edward was walking along with her, and when he saw his sister carried off, he hastened home to inform his father. Accustomed as he was to misfortunes, Lennox could hardly stand this shock, and his wife almost sunk under it. Lennox resolved on a pursuit, and having mounted his horse, galloped along the road which Edward said they had taken. He was soon convinced, by losing all traces of them, that pursuit was vain, and returned home in a state of extreme dejection. Some time afterwards, as he was sitting immersed in thought and melancholy, at the absence of his beloved daughter, the sound of a carriage roused him from his reverie, he rushed to the door, but what words can paint his joy, when he saw Emily alight from the carriage attended by Mr Howard. That gentle-

man

man informed him, that as he was on his return to B— Castle, he saw a post chaise driving extremely quick along the unfrequented road; that hearing some person in distress within it, he stopped it, and was the means of the escape of Emily. In the struggle, he had received a slight wound on the arm, but Mr Lennox having examined it, was happy to find it was of no consequence. Lennox invited Mr Howard to remain at his house, as from the events which had happened, B— Castle would be by no means a pleasant residence. To this Howard readily agreed.

Between so accomplished a pair as Howard and Emily, it is not wonderful that an attachment took place. Lennox saw it with pleasure, and with the consent of Mr Howard's relations they were soon united, and passed their time in elegant retirement, at an estate which Howard had purchased in the vicinity of the village. Lennox and his family were now happy. Their eldest son Captain Lennox, who had signalized himself fighting the battles of his country, and who had been rewarded for his good conduct, by early promotion, was now on a visit to them. They were also happy in their youngest son Edward, who promised to become a useful and respectable member of society.

Thus blessed in his son-in-law, his sons, and his daughter, content and peace reigned in the "*Family of Lennox.*"

B. C.

Glasgow, 7th July, 1804.

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Literary *and* Scientific Notices.

A PLAN of a Telegraphic Establishment for Domestic and Commercial Purposes having been suggested some time since to Mr Boaz, the ingenious patentee of a Day and Night Telegraph, that gentleman has lately submitted proposals for a local experiment to the inhabitants of Liverpool. A line of Telegraphs is in consequence about to be established from Liverpool to Holyhead, for the purpose of anouncing the arrival of ships bound for Liverpool, and of procuring pilots. Another line has been suggested, from Liverpool to Hull, through Manchester and Leeds; and another from Liverpool to London, thro' Chester and Birmingham. These several lines would not cost more than 15,000l.

15,000l. and on a moderate calculation of the messages which would be sent through them, at the rate of a guinea per eight words, per 100 miles, there is no doubt, but the establishment would, on the average, net an annual profit of 2 or 300 per cent. The person with whom this plan originated, hoped to see it executed by government, and a telegraphic establishment extended from the metropolis to every market town in the kingdom; but it is probable that its utility and profit must first be demonstrated by the experiment of private individuals, before the nation at large can be made to participate in the advantages of so wonderful a system of conveying intelligence—a system which would confer a sort of ubiquity on those who might choose to avail themselves of it, and which would render the whole of this busy and extended nation like one concentrated metropolis.

Mr Roscoe's Life and Pontificate of Leo X. which will form four volumes, quarto, is considerably advanced in printing, more than one half being already worked off.

The manuscript of the second volume of the Life of General Washington has been received in London, from Mr Bushrod Washington. It will make its appearance early in July. This volume commences with the birth of the General, and concludes with the campaign of 1776.

A new edition of Milton's Prose Works, with a Biograghical and Critical Preface, by Dr Symmons, six octavo volumes, printed uniformly with Todd's edition of the Poetical Works, will be speedily published.

The Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth is about to publish the Life of Sir William Jones, in one volume, quarto, of an uniform size with his works.

Mr Donovan, author of the Natural Histories of British Birds, Insects, &c. will shortly lay before the public the Natural History of British Shells, including coloured figures, arranged after the Linnean manner, with scientific and general Observations on each.

The Rev. John Clarke, Minor Canon of the Cathedral Church of Durham, has in the press, "A brief Illustration of the Morning Service of the United Church of England and Ireland."

The Bishop of St David's will speedily publish a small work, illustrating the "First Principles of Christian Knowledge." To which will be prefixed, a Discourse "On the Duty of Conforming to the Established Church, as good Christians and good Subjects."

Dr Turner's Philosophical Inquiry into the Properties of Nature, will not be ready for publication before the middle of July.

Mr Parkinson, of Hoxton, whose valuable publications we have frequently had occasion to notice, has announced a new and interesting work, under the title of *Organic Remains of a former World*, in which he proposes to examine the mineralized remains of the Antediluvian Vegetables and Animals.

A collection of the best French tragedies and comedies, since the time of Rotrou, is publishing at Paris, in 20 vols. 8vo. Each piece is accompanied by a critique and a characteristic plate.

The third and last volume of the Picturesque Voyage of Tuscany has been just published at Florence.

The second volume of Bauer's Thucydides, so long expected, has at length made its appearance.

Mr Porson's editions of the tragedies of Euripides, have been reprinted on the Continent, and a very useful index has been added.

Barby has printed the Philoctetes of Sophocles, with a perpetual commentary.

Matthia has printed an interesting volume of Critical Remarks on Classic Authors.

Martinoff, director of the department of Public Instruction, in Russia, has commenced a periodical publication called the *Northern Publisher*. The first number contains an account of the State of Learning in Russia, from the earliest times to the present.

The Counsellor Von Reimer, is about to publish a Picture of St Petersburgh at the comencement of the nineteenth century.

Professor Nyerup, and others, are superintending a superb edition of the whole works of the Father of the Danish theatre, the celebrated Ludwig Baron Holberg.

In the dominions of Prussia, Brandenburgh, &c. nothing can equal the zeal of Frederick-William, for the instruction of his subjects, and for the progress of the arts and of sciences. That monarch is, at this time, chiefly occupied in organizing suitable establishments for the ordinary

dinary schools, in which he is seconded by a groupe of distinguished writers, who contribute their united talents to the success of his patriotic views on all matters essential to the good of the state; the affairs of administration are discussed; relative interests are treated of with a frankness which, whilst it reflects lustre on his character, cannot but be acceptable to a king, friendly to publicity, and almost all of whose letters, orders, and decrees, are published in the Annals of the Prussian Monarchy. Thus every thing succeeds and prospers visibly under the shade of the olive, which grows and flourishes under the auspices of that pacific monarch; and the gratitude of a Brandenburgher, manifested in a publication, entitled, "To Frederick William, in the name of the Northern Part of Germany," may be considered as the expression of a spontaneous and unanimous sentiment.

At the University of Moscow Lectures are now held on Natural History, Physical Science, Commerce, and the History of European States, for the instruction of the public at large; persons of both sexes being admitted, and even invited to attend them.

The literary Society of the county of Mansfeld, in Saxony, have proposed a subscription for erecting a monument to the great Martin Luther, in the place of his nativity.—The King of Prussia has patronized this undertaking, by subscribing 100 Frederics-d'or, and allowing all letters, addressed to the Society, relative to this monument, to pass post free. The Society requests not only the pecuniary contributions of the admirers of the great Reformer, but likewise plans for the monument, and hints for a suitable inscription.

A series of instructive Historical Maps, by C. Kraser, are now publishing in Germany. There is a map for each century, displaying, at one view, the changes that had taken place in consequence of war, conquest, or the dismemberment of states.

M. Karamsin, a translation of whose Travels was last year published in London, has been appointed Historiographer of the Russian Empire; and the Emperor has ordered, that he shall have access to all the archives and collections of documents and deeds.

There are now thirty-four printing-offices in Sweden, thirteen in Stockholm, two in Gothenburg, two in Lund, and one in nineteen other towns. In these printing-offices, five newspapers and journals are printed at Stockholm, four at Gothenburg, two at Upsal Calmer, and Linkoping, and one in fourteen other cities.

Poetry.

SONG

FOR THE EARL OF DALKEITH'S BIRTH-DAY.

Now celebrated at Selkirk on the 24th May;

Written by JAMES HOGG.

Gae hap an' rowe the feetie o't,
Gae hap an' rowe the feetie o't,
We'll never trou we hae a bairn,
Unless we hear the greetie o't.

AULD-Fashon'd bodies whine an' tell
In prophecies precarious,
That our young Charlie never will
Be sic a man as Harry was.
Auld Harry was a an 'onest man;
An' wore the letter'd cappie O!
An' a' the gear that e'er he wan
Was spent in makin' happie O!
Gae hap an' rowe, &c.

There grew a tree at our house-end,
We hack'd it down for firie, O!
An' frae the root there did ascend
A straughter ane an higher, O!
An' what's to hinder our young blade,
Whan sic a sample's shown him, O!
To trace the steps his father gaed,
An' e'en to gang beyon' them? O!
Gae hap an' rowe, &c.

This day we'll chime in canty rhyme
What spirit we would hae him o';
An' if he run as he's begun,
Our blessin' aye we'll gie him, O!

We

We wish him true unto his king,
An' for his country ready, O!
A steady friend, a master kind;
An' nauther blate nor greedy, O!
Gae hap an' rowe, &c.

While he shall grace the noble name,
We'll drink his health in sherry, O!
An' aye, this day, we'll dance an' play,
In reels an' jigs fae merry, O!
But if it's kend, his actions tend
to ony ill-behavin' O!
This bonny *Twenty-fourth o' May*,
In crape we's a' be wavin', O!

Gae hap an' rowe the feetie o't,
Gae hap an' rowe the feetie o't,
We'll aye believe it's but a bairn,
If aince we hear the greetie o't.

ETTRICK, 1804.

THE BONNETS O' BONNY DUNDEE.

By the Same.

"O! will ye gang down to the bush in the meadow?
An' see how the ewes an' the lammies do feed, O!
An' by the fair hand through the flow'rs I will lead you,
An' sing you the bonnets o' bonny Dundee?"
"Wi' heart an' wi' hand, my dear lad! I'll gang wi' thee,
My daddy an' mammy think nought to belie thee;
I ken ye'll do naething but kiss me, an' lead me,
And sing me the bonnets o' bonny Dundee."

O! where fled thy angel, poor lovely Macmillan!
An' left thee to listen to counsel sae killin';
O, where were the feelings o' that cruel villain!
Who riffl'd thy blossom and left thee to sigh?
How pale is that cheek that was rosy an' reid, O!
To see that sunk eye wad gar ony heart bleed, O;
O, wae to the wild-willow bush in the meadow;
O, dool to the bonnets o' bonny Dundee!

ETTRICK, 1804.

ON THE BROTHERS' CLUB.

"*Mutua amicitia conjuncti.*"

LET Friendship hail departing day,
And care and bus'ness chase away;
With gen'rous ardour fire the soul,
And mingle in the social bowl.
Let grateful ease and song prevail,
"And mirth repeat the jocund tale;"
Let ev'ry heart in concord move,
And glow with all a brother's love.
Their orgies gay let others boast,
Where strife presides, and health is lost;
Where frantic pleasure rules the hour,
And guilt extends her baneful pow'r.
Far other joys our bosoms warm,
Here harmless pleasures spread their charm,
While all our hearts in concord move,
And glow with all a brother's love.

The scenes of life's deceitful day
When wealth and honours fly away;
When all assumes a gloomy hue,
Oh, may a brother never view!
But shou'd his better fortunes fly,
May still he find a brother nigh,
Whose friendly soul shall glow to prove
A gen'rous, ardent, brother's love.

I.

TO MY MUSE,

ON THE

DEPARTURE OF A POETICAL FRIEND.

NAE mair! nae mair! I downa bide
Thy notes that ance could saftly slide;
Thy tuneless whistle thou may hide
Whar it was fand!
He's far awa that best could guide
Thy tentless hand.

Alas! thou e'en may spare thy pains,
For wha will heed thy bashfu' strains?
When half suppress, to hills an' plains
Thou maks thy mane;
While scarce the gatherin' tear refrains,
Till thou'rt alane.

Aye, thou may greet, and sich forlorn,
That nane but lugs mistun'd wi' scorn,
And cauldrife hearts, wi' envy torn,
Are left behin',
That count the sounds o' shepherds' horn
But blasts o' win!

Tho' sweet as linties on the spray,
Wi' self-taught graces he could play;
And though thy wild camstrarie lay
Whiles gied a scraich,
Wi' cheerin' smile he heard thee stray,
And bad keep laigh.

Thy braes, C——! hae heard our sang
Winding thy hazel bowers amang;
Whar on saft gowans laid alang,
At careless ease,
He mark'd the wild bees rangin' thrang
The balmy trees.

Tho' mony braw, and mony fair,
To thy green shelter'd hows repair;
Yet wilt thou miss thy minstrel pair,
Wha gart them ring!
Anes gane—the ither's dung wi' care,
And downa sing.

EDWIN

EDWIN AND LUCY.

"O! who is she, with haggard eye,
That scales the airy steep,
Oft as the silver star of eve
Gleams on the distant deep?

"That with unweary'd step ascends
The promontory's height,
Oft as the melancholy main
Reflects the lunar light;

"And there, to winds that murmur low,
That sings so sadly sweet,
And still her toiling eye-balls strains,
The gliding sail to meet?"

O! wonder not, that, stranger there,
You hear the song of woe;
And mark the lovely Maniac stand,
And watch the waves below.

Hark! to the story of her woe,
As, from yon rude rock's height,
She pours the dying notes of grief
On the dull ear of night.

"Can winds, with envy fraught and hate,
The sails of love detain?
Or can the waves refuse to speed
A lover o'er the main?

"Ye stars, that gem the brow of night,
Or glimmer o'er the steep;
Or hide your orbs in clouds, or bathe
Your tresses in the deep;

"Shine forth, in all your splendour bright,
To guide him on his way,
Nor, with malignant influence fraught,
A lover's steps delay.

"And thou, pale moon, that travell'st far,
Thy friendly light bestow,
For thou wert witness to his love,
His tears, and parting vow.

"For him, ye Sea-nymphs, cease to pour
Your wildly-warbled strains,
Nor lure him to your green retreats,
To bind him in your chains.

"What shades incline my love to stay?
Or hide him from my view?
Art thou the sport of wayward fate?
Or is thy heart untrue?

"Hast thou forgot thy plighted vows?
And Lucy lost her charms?
And not a thought of other days
Thy raptur'd bosom warms?

"Though with the smiling cherub, Peace,
My waning beauty flew,
Wilt thou not love thy Lucy still
As thou wert wont to do?

"Alas! 'tis all for thee, that grief
Has dimm'd her eyes with tears;
That on her channel'd cheek no more
The rose of health appears!

"For thee, that to the Mercy-seat
Her supplications rise;
The day is seen through clouds of woe,
The night is spent in sighs!

"For thee, that with the sun she climbs
The promontary's height,
And lingers there till ocean's wave
Reflects the lunar light!"

Long shall she stray these haunts among,
To watch the gliding sail;
That bark shall ne'er return, for which
She keeps her vigils pale.

The youth for whom she breathes the sigh,
And climbs the steep in vain,
Now sleeps the long—long sleep of death!
Beneath the roaring main!

Poor child of grief! did'st thou not weep?
Did not thy bosom bleed?
Till Reason fled thy fever'd brain,
And left thee poor indeed!

But Hope a happiness imparts
That Truth could ne'er have given,
And mingles with the cup of woe
A soothing draught from Heaven.

Yet not by thee fair Nature's face
Was always seen through tears,
Nor always pale thy channel'd cheek,
Where health no more appears.

'Twas when for thee on Avon's side
Love lighted up the day,
And lent new power to Beauty's charms,
And bade thy heart be gay.

Who of the youth by Avon's wave
With Edwin could compare?
And 'mong the maids that haunt its banks,
As Lucy, who so fair?

Love's sweet contagion soon was caught,
And quickly too reveal'd,
And in the holy eye of Heaven
By mutual vows was seal'd.

Oft in the blossom-woven bower
They breath'd alternate vows,
And shar'd that interchange of heart
That Virtue only knows:

Or led the walk along the mead,
Beneath the dewy light,
What time the star of twilight shone,
Or the fair queen of night.

But, Edwin, these are virgin charms
That thou must ne'er possess,
Unless from Fortune thou can'st win
The smile, and bland caress.

Go! Edwin, go! and urge the chace,
Since nought but gold can move

The

The eye of Avarice to smile
Propitious on thy love.

Go! ply th' illimitable search,
From Indus to the Pole;
Go! and the flatterer, Hope, shall shed
Her day-dreams on thy soul;

And Love shall lend his pleasing aid
To cheat the lingering hours,
And Fancy give the Maid to range
With thee Idalian bowers.

He went:—the tempest swift descends,
The billows threat the skies,—
The wreck is strew'd along the strand,—
The hapless lover dies!

Divided pair! your tender tale
Shall to the Muse be dear,
And oft her pity shall bestow
The tributary tear.

And oft to the responsive lyre
Your story shall relate,
And mourn that love so true should meet
On earth no better fate.

THE MAN OF SORROW.

WHEN the tempest howls loud through the dark wither'd grove,
And the rude blasts of Winter all nature deform,
Amid the dire scenes, unappall'd, I could rove,
And rest, undisturb'd by the rage of the storm.

Yet why, when the wild winds of Winter are flown,
When hush'd to repose are the waves of the sea;
When Spring o'er the earth her green mantle has thrown,
And the sweet voice of gladness is heard from the tree:

When all the fair objects that earth can bestow
Combine to inspire me with transports of joy,
Oh! why on my tongue dwell the accents of woe?
Why bursts from my bosom the sorrow-fraught sigh?

When the blushes of morn tinge the clouds of the east,
I seek the lone cave on the wave-beaten shore,
Where the sea-bird screams wild as she starts from her nest,
And the loud-sounding surges in hollow rocks roar;

I sit by the rock, hoary, rugged, and bare,
That rears its broad breast in the midst of the waves,
Where the Mermaid, they say, often combs her dark hair,
And sings o'er the sailors that rest in their graves.

When the sun sinks behind the high hills of the west,
Mid the wild haunts of Nature I wander to mourn,
And call to remembrance the days that are past;
The days of delight that shall never return.

I see, with regret, where the hawthorn tree stood,
And the yellow furze bloossom'd,—the marks of the plough;
Yet, pleas'd, I behold the rock shatter'd and rude,
And view with delight the bleak mountain's bare brow.

Beneath the tall elm, waving dark in the air,
Oft I rest, when the moon lights her lamp in the sky?
Ah! why must I tell that my Peggy sleeps there?
And that there all my hopes and my happiness lie!

THE PEASANT's SLEEP.

SWEET is the peasant's sleep!
Sweet, if by toil he earn his bread:
He knows not half the care and dread
Which agitate the rich man's mind,
And make him watch and weep;
But, casting sorrow to the wind,
Sweet is the peasant's sleep!

Refreshing are his dreams!
No tantalizing scenes of wealth
Mock him, possess'd of ease and health,
He fears not murderers, storms, nor fire,
The rich man's nightly themes;
But innocence and peace inspire
His light and pleasant dreams.

And when the cheerful morn
The watchful cock proclaims aloud,
Light fly his slumbers, as a cloud,
Reflected by the noonday sun,
On wings of light is borne;
No head-ach vails, in mantle dun,
The peasant's happy morn.

Goddess of sweet repose!
When toil invites my limbs to rest,
With thy warm pinions shield my breast:
Breathe through my lips thy kindest dreams,
My willing eyelids close,
And as the peasant's slumber seems,
Be such my sound repose.

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHARGE AGAINST THE LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND.

June 6. MR *Whitbread* rose to make a motion relative to the conduct of the Lord Advocate of Scotland. He should have been glad to see the learned Lord in his place, but his Lordship was not ignorant of what he had to propose; and he should relate the transaction as if he had been present. His Lordship, in his official capacity, was invested with great powers, and if it should appear that he had abused the law of the country, and conducted himself in a manner illegal, and unprecedented, he would be justified in regarding him as a person unfit for such an official capacity. The transaction Mr Whitbread related as follows:—

Mr Morison, a farmer in Banffshire, had a servant of the name of Garrow, who entered into a volunteer corps, and attended drills contrary to his master's pleasure; and on the 13th of October last, upon occasion of an inspection of the company by the Marquis of Huntly, he absented himself entirely from his master's work, in consequence of which he discharged him. The servant transmitted a memorial to the Lord Advocate stating his case, and begging to know what compensation he could by law claim from his late master for the injury he had suffered. His Lordship gave it as his opinion, that the memorialist had no claim for wages after the time he was dismissed, thereby acknowledging that he had done nothing contrary to law; but he had not given a bare legal opinion; he had prefaced it by representing Mr Morrison's conduct as unprincipled and oppressive, and that without proof or enquiry. Not satisfied with this, he had next day addressed a letter to the Sheriff Substitute of Banffshire, attributing Mr Morrison's conduct to disaffection and disloyalty. This letter was addressed to Mr Forbes, the Sheriff Substitute, who ordered it to be put on record, as a monument of the disapprobation of Mr Morrison's conduct. The Sheriff Clerk at the same time wrote to Mr Morison, giving an account of the Lord Advocate's opinion, and advising him to settle with his servant, by some pecuniary offer, in order to avoid more disagreeable consequences. The Hon. Gentleman moved, that as much of the public records of the county of Banff as contained the letter of the Lord Advocate, addressed to Mr Forbes, the Sheriff Substitute, be laid before the House, as also as much of the public record of said county as contained the letter of the Sheriff Depute to the Sheriff Clerk on the subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke nearly as follows:—"Sir, It is not my intention at present to propose any objection to the motion. I feel very desirous that the papers should be laid on the table. In this stage of the business, I shall only observe, that the gentleman who has brought forward this motion, has in many instances attempted to put constructions on the letters adverted to, which in their obvious sense they will not bear. Let the matter come fairly before the House, and this is a claim which the Learned Lord has in justice upon the House. Let not the minds of gentlemen be pre-occupied, but enter with candour on this affair, which I acknowledge to be of the highest importance.—None, Sir, can be more ready to acknowledge, that if a private individual suffers oppression from a public man, it is a matter of the highest importance. But we ought to consider the motives by which the learned Lord was actuated; and if it appear that these motives were an ardent zeal to support the Constitution, (and to the supposition that his motives could be malicious, his whole life and character equally give the lie;) if, I say, it should be found that his motives of action proceeded from that ardour of mind which he has always manifested to this Constitution, to which he is so much attached, then this particular case ought not to be too eagerly dwelt upon, nor ought the House to be too ready to condemn him. His conduct has always shewn itself exemplary, and he has proved himself an ornament to the public office which he holds, to his country, and to his friends. The Right Hon Gent. has expressed his surprise that the learned Lord has not appeared in his place. Sir, no

no man would more readily than him meet, face to face, any charge that should be brought against him; but let me in my turn express some surprize, that since this business took place in October last, it has not been brought forward till now. This was the more unfortunate, as the Lord Advocate was in town lately for some weeks, altho' he is now confined by his public duty to Edinburgh. But the letters I believe, in point of fact, to be genuine; and the learned Lord has no intention to deny them. All I desire of the House is, that when this business comes again forward, they will come to it with minds prepared to consider the whole with candour and impartiality."

Mr Fox made a short reply to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. If ardour of mind was to be an apology for injustice, then might all the excesses of the French Revolution, which had been so often the subject of discussion in this House, be justified. That an investigation into this subject had not been made sooner, must be attributed to the consequences of which oppression is not unfrequently the cause; the oppressed are afraid to complain, in proportion to the weight or injustice of the oppression. As to the allegation, that the letter of the Sheriff Clerk was unconnected with that of the Lord Advocate, it should be recollected, that in stating the circumstances of oppression, all the consequences must be taken into the account. One act of oppression might, even unintentionally, lead to more.

The House, without opposition, agreed to the production of the papers moved for, which are as follow:—

"*Memorial for Robert Garrow, private Volunteer in Captain John Macbean's Company of the 2d Battalion of Banffshire Volunteers.*

"That the memorialist was regularly engaged to serve James Morison, farmer in Whytnie, for the half year commencing at Whitsunday last, at six guineas of fee; and the memorialist accordingly entered home to Mr Morrison's service, in terms of his engagement, at that term.

"That some time thereafter the memorialist enrolled himself a volunteer in the said company, without having previously obtained the consent of his said master for doing so, and continued to attend principally at drill with the company, after his ordinary work was finished, in the evenings, until the 13th October last, when, to his great surprise, Mr Morison discharged him from his service because the memorialist had gone to Cullen on the day preceding, without his master's permission, to attend in his place at the inspection of the company, by Major-General the Marquis of Huntly; and that although the memorialist, before he set out to join his company, and also when he was dismissed as aforesaid, offered to make ample recompense to Mr Morrison, in work or in money, for the loss of his labour during his necessary absence on duty in his Majesty's service, at the inspection of said battalion,

"*Quæ.*—Will the memorialist, under the above-mentioned circumstances, be well founded in an action against Mr Morison, of his said stipulated fee, and for wages besides, since the said 13th day of October, when he was dismissed from his service, as aforesaid, until Martinmas last? or would Counsel rather advise the memorialist to restrict his claim against Mr Morrison to payment of his work from the said term of Whitsunday last to the said 13th October? In short, the memorialist is desirous to know if or not he has any claim against his said master, and to what extent."

OPINION.

"However unprincipled and oppressive Mr Morrison's conduct seems to have been, I am afraid that the memorialist has no claim against him, except for wages up to the day that he was dismissed from his service, to which he is certainly entitled. The opinion of,

(Signed) C. HOPE."

Edinburgh, 29. Dec. 1803.

SIR, *Edinburgh, Dec. 30.*

"I return you the memorial, with my opinion; and in the circumstances of this case I decline taking any fee, which I also return to you. The case in the memorial is one of those for which, unfortunately, no provision is made in any of the Volunteer acts, and therefore, of course, a person who neglects his master's work, on account of attending drills or reviews, is, I am afraid, in the same situation with a servant doing so from any other cause. The conduct of Morrison, however, is most atrocious, and every possible means ought to be taken

taken to stigmatize him, and to punish, by the scorn and contempt of all the respectable men in the county, who ought to enter into a resolution to have no communication or dealing with him whatever. And further, as I consider that Morrison's conduct can only have arisen from a secret spirit of disaffection and disloyalty, it is my orders to you, as Sheriff Substitute of the county, that on the first Frenchman landing in Scotland, you do immediately apprehend and secure Morrison as a suspected person, and you will not liberate him without a communication with me; and you may inform him of these my orders. And further, I shall do all I can to prevent him from receiving any compensation for any part of his property which may either be destroyed by the enemy, or the King's troops, to prevent it from falling into the enemy's hands.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) "C. HOPE."

Addressed to George Forbes, Esq. Sheriff Substitute of Banffshire.

"I recommend to the Sheriff's Clerk to transcribe this letter, and send the copy to Morrison; keeping the principal in the record of Court.

(Signed) "G. FORBES."

SIR, "*Banff, 4th Jan.* 1804.

"In consequence of what is above stated, the before-written copy has been made out, and is now sent you. I regret you should have exposed yourself to so much censure, and would recommend to you the propriety of settling with Garrow, by making him as handsome an allowance as possible, as being the best means of removing the severity of the Lord Advocate's opinion.

"I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) PAT. ROSE."

To Mr Morrison.

CHARGE AGAINST THE LORD ADVOCATE.

June 22. The papers formerly moved for having been presented to the House, and being now read, *Mr Whitbread* said, that it was on those letters he meant to found his accusation against the Learned and Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to him (the Lord Advocate,) whom he was happy to see in his place on this important occasion—important from the nature of the charge, as well as from the high character of the Right. Hon. Gentleman. He trusted also that Gentlemen had taken the advice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in preserving themselves free and unprejudiced for the decision of a question which involved the interest of Scotland and the liberty of the subjects. He was ready to acknowledge, that he felt considerable warmth, both when he first brought the subject forward as well as now, but he hoped that he should proceed with the subject unattended with passion.

The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to comment with great severity on the conduct of the Lord Advocate, in having written a letter to the Sheriff Substitute, with orders to arrest Mr Morrison, if a Frenchman landed in the country, and to destroy his property, for which no compensation should be made to him.—Surely this conduct was both illegal and oppressive, which outraged the feelings of humanity, and subverted all justice. Mr Morrison, a respectable farmer of the County of Banff, was unheard and untried, or without the shadow of a charge preferred against him, to be thus doomed to the horrors of a goal, and cut off from society, by the iron rod of power, in a country which justly boasted of its liberty and rights. It was worth while, however, to enquire what was the real cause for which Mr Morrison did discharge his servant: this was a point on which he believed he might assure the House he had accurate information.

The fact was, that on the day the servant attended the parade of the Volunteer Corps to which he belonged, his master, Morrison, told him, if he left his business he would dismiss him. The servant, however, paid no attention to the order of his master, and he was dismissed. He was sure that the House would not be surprized at his having done so, because there was scarcely a member in it, who, under similar circumstances, would not have done the same. Morrison ordered his servant, on that very day, to continue thatching a barn for the reception of his grain, &c. The necessity of performing such business, particularly in that part of Scotland, where the harvest was late, was too obvious to need any comment whatever.

Granting, for the sake of argument, that the Lord Advocate had the power which

which he assumed, considering that he may calumniate, oppress, and imprison his Majesty's subjects, in obedience to no law but of passion or caprice, yet he contended, that it was the duty of the House to interfere, and take away the power, as well as to remove the person who could be found capable of using it in civilized society. But happily there was no such power vested in the Lord Advocate. The law of Scotland upon that subject was precise and clear, and secured the person of the subject from tyranny. The act of William the Third on the subject of arrests and imprisonment, delivered the people from the oppression and cruelty which they may be otherwise made to feel. By that act, no person shall be imprisoned, unless the informers subscribe their informations, &c. But when the Lord Advocate issued his orders for imprisoning a man without any charge whatever, he evidently acted contrary to that act and departed from every principle of justice. He did not mean to attribute bad motives to the Right Hon. Gentleman; he might have thought he was doing right, but it was his own duty, as a member of Parliament, and thinking that the Right Hon. Gentleman had done wrong, to bring the subject forward and institute an enquiry, which would give the Right Hon. Gentleman an opportunity of vindicating the country from the disgrace of such illegal and oppressive conduct by a person in a high and important situation. After dwelling at some length on other points of this charge, the Hon. Member concluded with saying, that if he should remain persuaded, after hearing the Lord Advocate's defence, that the charge was well founded, he should follow up the motion, which he meant then to submit to the House, with another for an address to his Majesty for the removal of the Right Hon. Gentleman from his office. Having then moved that the conduct of the Lord Advocate was illegal and oppressive, and contrary to the duties of his office,

The *Speaker* here observed, that the regular mode of proceeding was, to hear the accused person in his place before the motion was made, and that, after having delivered his defence, he was to retire.

The Lord Advocate—"Sir, I certainly acknowledge the manly and open way in which the Hon. Gentleman has brought forward this accusation; he has done every thing in his power to make a charge of so grave and serious a nature as palatable as possible; and I have nothing to lay to his charge, except, perhaps, that he has proceeded on too slight information. I have seldom addressed this House; and much less did I expect that I should have been obliged now to defend myself from the charge of wilful injustice and oppression. These are charges I am not accustomed to have made against me, and I will say, the words *injustice* and *oppression* have never before been coupled with the name I bear. I am very happy that this charge has been brought by a gentleman not acquainted with me or with my character. The House too is unacquainted with me; but I will venture to say, that in my own country where I am known, it would not be believed that I had acted with wilful injustice or oppression against any man. Was the Hon. Gentleman to represent me so in the city where I principally reside (Edinburgh,) there would be an hundred thousand tongues ready to repel the charge, and probably several arms raised against him who made it.

I can assure the Hon. Gentleman that accusation itself is to me a considerable punishment, and if I have in the least injured Mr Morrison, he and his friends have found the way to retaliate most severely. The transaction which is now the subject of the charge took place so long ago as the 30th of December, about six months ago, and I did not hear a syllable of it while I was attending the House daily; but after I had returned to Scotland, to the bosom of my family, and to the exercise of my official duties, I found myself most unexpectedly attacked by this charge, and obliged to come up here to defend myself.—I do not lay the least blame to the Hon. Gentleman, who, I am convinced, brought forward this business as soon as he was in possession of the information upon which he grounds his accusation; but I must observe, in answer to an observation that was made, that *oppression* sufficiently accounted for the silence of Mr Morrison, that this Mr Morrison was not a man to be so silenced; he knew how to complain to my teeth, and sent to me a most respectable agent to speak to me on the subject.

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Mr Morrison is also (I understand,) a man respectable in point of fortune. His agent represented, that Mr Morrison was by no means, as far as he could judge, that disloyal man I believed him to be; that as to the business about his servant, he was sorry for it, but wished that I would give some letter or declaration to do away the effect of that, which, from misapprehension, I had said against his character. I told him, that if his client would write to me, or come to me and say so, I should give him every satisfaction in my power.—Mr Morrison, however, never did write or come to me, and I do not think the House would expect that I was to search out for Mr Morrison.

From the time of this conversation, I never heard a syllable more about the business, until, when exercising my official duties in Scotland, I learned that a charge was made against me in this House, for unjust and oppressive conduct.

Before I enter into the consideration of Mr Morrison's conduct and of mine, it will be necessary to put the House in possession of the peculiar and critical situation of Scotland at the time that letter was written. It will be necessary for me to inform them what are the nature and duties of the office of Advocate-General of Scotland; what is the responsibility attached at all times to the situation, but more peculiarly so in the times and circumstances when I then held the station. As to the peculiar situation of Scotland, I particularly allude to its means of defence, which were then so very small, that if Scotland was to be considered as a country standing by itself, they were wholly inadequate. I do not mean to impute the least blame to his Majesty's late Ministers, much less to his Royal Highness who is supposed to direct the distribution of the forces. It was universally felt in Scotland, that it was absolutely necessary to concentrate the principal force of the empire about the seat of government, and defend the heart of the empire, even tho' the extremities might be left exposed to attack.

Although it is known to all military men what a very large proportion of the British army is furnished by Scotland, it would hardly be believed, that all the force left for the defence of Scotland were two weak battalions of Reserve, and one Regiment of Dragoons, which with thirteen battalions of Scotch Militia formed the whole of the defensive force of that country exclusive of the volunteers. I had received a letter from the Noble Commander in Chief of Scotland (Lord Moira,) informing me of the distribution of the forces. On the whole east coast of Scotland, north of the Frith of Forth, there was but one militia regiment, and that but newly raised (the Ross-shire Regiment.) The Commander in Chief had judged it proper to concentrate all his forces at Edinburgh, that the capital of the country, at least, might be defended from any attack. In those circumstances, it was evident the defence of the north of Scotland rested almost entirely upon the volunteers. Of the volunteers of Banff-shire not a third part were armed, and it was most evident, that if other farmers would follow the example of Mr Morrison, that only defence of the country would have failed.

Under those circumstances, I would act as the safety of the State required, and not measure my responsibility by the frigid rules of strict law. I acted under the full conviction, that if the enemy were to land in the North, the salvation of Scotland could only be achieved by its volunteers, and it appeared more probable that they would land in the North, than direct their attacks against Edinburgh itself. Letters had been received by all the Lords Lieutenants of Counties, from the Secretary of State, that the information of Government was such, that an immediate attempt was to be expected on the part of the enemy; this information arrived in Scotland only a few days before my writing this letter. Lord Moira attached such credit to it that he would not sleep out of Edinburgh a single night, and positively refused to pass a night at Dalkeith (only 6 miles distant) lest, in case of invasion, it might delay an hour the orders for the troops to march. He conferred with me upon the subject; and I, too, considered the country in such a crisis, that though it was in the Christmas holidays, when every body left Edinburgh that could leave it, I did not think it safe to sleep a night out of town. Such was our opinion at the time in which I wrote that letter; and I declare, Sir, upon my honour, that, when I wrote it, I did expect the French would land

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Scotland before the Sheriff of Banffshire had received my letter.

"Under such circumstances, I do not so much speak of the legality of the act as of the necessity of it. I come now to speak of the nature and duties of the situation of Lord Advocate of Scotland: it is by no means an office so dry, formal, and precise in its nature, as the office of Attorney General in England. The powers of a Lord Advocate are not easily defined. I wish the Hon Gentleman could define them, as there are no burdens he could possibly lay on me, which I suppose would be equal to what are, in my opinion, the duties of a Lord Advocate. Formerly the Government of Scotland was carried on by a Cabinet Council, composed of the Great Officers of State. About the time of William III. the Privy Council of Scotland was abolished, the offices of Chancellor and Lord Justice General were also abolished, and the whole powers of the resident Government of Scotland devolved upon the Lord Advocate and Lord Justice Clerk; but now the Lord Justice Clerk is merely a Criminal Judge, and the Lord Advocate in Scotland exercises the whole power of the Government. Every different department of Government looks to me for advice and assistance, even in military matters, which are most foreign to my professional studies, and the Generals of the forces daily confer with me.

This burthen is now indeed considerably lightened by the Nobleman who is the Commander in Chief of the forces there at present;—he, to all that military knowledge and talents which I do not possess, adds all the civil and political knowledge which I would otherwise be expected to contribute. He has contrived to inspire Scotland with the most enthusiastic ardour to repel any enemy that shall dare to invade it, and with the utmost confidence in his talents, and affection for himself personally, as I am convinced he would with pleasure shed his blood in defence of that country which has been entrusted to him, so I am convinced that the people of Scotland would with equal pleasure encounter all the dangers of battle to add to his well-earned military fame. I take, then, pride to my country, in stating the distinguished reception that nobleman has met with there, and pride to myself in boasting of his friendship. Had I been that wicked and oppressive man that I have been represented to be—had I been that despiser of law, and enemy to personal liberty that I am stated to be, could I now boast of the friendship of Earl Moira?——I appeal to that respected nobleman, whether, under my administration of government, the people of Scotland do live in that abject and degraded situation which has been represented.

"To judge rightly of the present charge, it is necessary to consider, that in point of legislation, Scotland is, in a manner, an independent kingdom. In England, the different departments of the State are so arranged, that every body knows where he should apply on any emergency. It is not so in Scotland. The weight of all the departments of the State rests upon the shoulders of the Lord Advocate. If I have written one letter, I have written at least eight hundred letters to Magistrates, with respect to the instructions received from Government.

In order to give the House some idea of the powers which have been always assumed by the Lord Advocates of Scotland, I shall mention one or two instances.

In the beginning of the American War, the Lord Advocate of that time hearing that there were many vessels bound to America, full of emigrants and who, he conceived, would be forced into the American armies at their landing but who would, at all events, be lost to their country, assumed to himself a power of laying those vessels under an absolute embargo; and for so doing, he not only received an indemnity, but the thanks of Parliament.

My predecessor in office was certainly never reckoned a harsh or oppressive man; and yet he took the responsibility on himself for an act which by law is felony. He received certain information of a letter being put into the post office at Perth for Edinburgh, which he apprehended to be of important consequence to the state, and he did not hesitate, upon his own responsibility, to have it taken out of the post office. It was this letter which led to the discovery and conviction of the traitor Watt.

I myself, having learnt that several vessels were on the point of sailing for America, which had not on board above a third of the provisions necessary for the

the passengers on the voyage, positively laid them under an embargo, until the Captain should satisfy the Customhouse officers of having taken in a sufficient quantity of provisions for the voyage; and an act of Parliament has since been passed to prevent such practices for the future. In that case, too, I acted, perhaps, contrary to law, but I did not think it necessary to ask for an indemnity. Again, at the time of the insurrection in Ireland, last year, I thought it probable that many fugitives would come to Scotland. On a former occasion, the Irish Government would not allow any person to leave that country without passports. There was no law in Scotland which required the production of such passports; but I took it upon my own responsibility to order, that no person coming from Ireland without a passport should be suffered to land in Scotland. There was no positive law which gave me power to do so; and not having applied for an indemnity, I may be now liable to actions of damages to those people who by my orders were prohibited from landing. But still I conceive it is the duty of a Lord Advocate of Scotland, to act decidedly in all such cases, where the State is in danger, upon his own responsibility; and I will tell the Hon. Gentleman fairly, that if his motion does not deprive me of my place, I shall always act in the same manner, under similar circumstances. Applying this principle to the present case, I must mention, that in October last, after conferring with General Vyse, then our Military Commander, we agreed, that if the Enemy should land, there ought to be a commission for declaring Martial Law in Scotland. I stated this to his Majesty's Ministers, and I added, that if I received an answer from them confidentially, I should, if the enemy landed in Scotland, take upon myself the responsibility of declaring Martial Law. If the House are now disposed to restrict this responsibility, and take upon themselves the office of Lord Advocate of Scotland, I, for my part, shall feel myself obliged to them. The alarm at Edinburgh was then so great, and such was the distribution of the Forces, that it would have been impossible to have defended Edinburgh against a body of 5000 men. The bankers were amongst the most alarmed, and the foremost to quit the town. I certainly considered, that if Edinburgh should be taken, and twenty thousand men assemble in the neighbourhood of it, in a few days, without pay, the consequences would have been dreadful.—I therefore had resolved on the measures which, in such a case, it would be necessary to take.

If, then, in the case of actual invasion (and certainly it was only in case of actual invasion that my orders were to be executed,) Mr Morrison had been imprisoned, it does not follow that that would be an act of injustice and oppression. It is not always an act of oppression to imprison persons suspected of treason. There are many persons, who now hold their heads very high, that have found a temporary imprisonment, which kept them from mischief, was no such serious oppression. The opinion I gave as a Lawyer might, or might not be a libel, which would subject me to a civil action, but certainly is not a matter worthy the examination of Parliament. The memorial of Garrow had nothing to do with the character of Morrison; therefore it may be supposed I had some farther information. The Sheriff Substitute of the County, whose business it is officially to report to me whatever related to the internal police or defence of the County, did report to me, that this conduct of Morrison had produced the worst possible effect among the Volunteers of that neighbourhood. I allow that I had no particular information against Morrison, but on this single transaction; but still when the head magistrate of the county did wait upon me, and represent the ill effects of this conduct, it struck me more forcibly than from the simple memorial of Garrow.

"I shall now tell the real story of the transaction. Garrow had with the knowledge of his master entered into a volunteer corps. By attending after his work was finished, he had qualified himself as a soldier; and in order to obtain those exemptions that the law gave, it was necessary that he should be inspected. Before the day of inspection, he asked his master's leave to go, but was refused: he was so anxious then to reconcile his duty to his country to his duty to his master, that he got up in the middle of the night, and performed that task which his master had assigned him, and then went to inspec-

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tion. On his return, Mr Morrison turned him off, notwithstanding he offered to make any amends by additional labour, or by deduction from his wages; but how did he turn him off? Not as the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Whitbread) would have turned off his servant; no, he refused to pay him the wages he had earned before that day, and would not pay him till he was compelled by a decree of the Sheriff's Court. The time when he discharged him was also material. It was on the 13th of October, when a labourer in Scotland, who is generally engaged by the half year, could not easily get employment. As there are no poor rates in Scotland, Garrow and his family might have starved in the winter, if they could not find employment. This then is the real case; and now I will appeal to every man in this House, where ought the charge of injustice and oppression to attach? I almost doubt now that my legal opinion was not correct, and that, under all the circumstances of the case, Mr Morrison could be compelled to pay Garrow his wages for the remainder of the half year, as there was no neglect of duty on his part. The House will now judge whether it is Mr Morrison or Garrow who is the injured man.

Although I confess I had no particular information against Morrison, yet I must, in my defence, mention another circumstance which I was informed of. Early in the French Revolution, there had existed, at the town of Portsoy, within two miles of Morrison's house a Society called "The Friends of Universal Liberty," who corresponded with the Jacobin Club of France. I knew that the head and *primum mobile* of that Society was a man who was likely to have considerable influence over Mr Morrison. I know that after the meetings of that Society had become so seditious, that the Sheriff was obliged to crave leave "to be admitted to the honour of their sittings," they split into smaller parties, and one of their favourite measures was to obstruct and discourage the raising of the volunteer force.

Taking all these circumstances together, I submit it to the candour of the House, if I should have been culpable in causing Morrison to be arrested in case of the actual invasion of Scotland. The conduct of Morrison, however, appeared to his neighbours nearly in the same light as it did to me. At a county meeting, on the 30th of April last, a Gentleman who was a friend of his, brought forward a motion in his behalf, but it was thrown over the table.

I trust I have already said enough to shew that, in the very critical situation I was placed, and with such information as was then before me, I might have undertaken, on my own responsibility, to have Morrison arrested in the event of invasion. He concluded, by throwing himself upon the candour of the House, and apologizing for having so long detained them.

The Lord Advocate then withdrew below the Bar, when—

Mr Whitbread moved, "That it appears to this House that the conduct of the Right Honourable Charles Hope, his Majesty's Advocate for Scotland, in writing the said letter, has been oppressive, illegal, and contrary to his official duty."

The question being put,

Lord Archibald Hamilton observed, that the defence adopted by the learned Lord was, in his opinion, a considerable aggravation of his conduct, particularly when he expressed an expectation that Mr Morrison should come to him. He thought the learned Lord should either have retracted the sentiments he had expressed against this man, or have proved them. He did not commend the conduct of Morrison, but he thought that of the learned Lord was fully as discouraging to the volunteer system as Morrison's. He should therefore vote most decidedly for the motion.

The Attorney General observed, that, after the very full, able, and satisfactory statement the House had heard from the learned Lord himself, against whose conduct this motion was directed, he thought the House would not think it necessary that this question should be very long considered. Upon a reference to the circumstances under which he acted, he was led to think that a motion of this kind was unnecessary, although there might be some points which were far from meeting his approbation. The learned Lord had written from what he thought to be the true state of the case at the time, and he acted on information regularly laid before him; and therefore all the circumstances

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of aggravation, as to injury to the individual, were completely done away, for he acted on a public information, and according to the best of his opinion. There was no proceeding had upon this; it was only a direction how the Sheriff was to act in an event which had not happened. There were two ways of examining the conduct of the learned Lord, and the way to consider it appeared to him to be this: Whether the subject matter now before the House was such a private grievance or public enormity as to justify Parliament for proceeding in it? On the first, he did not think that, taking the whole matter collectively, it would appear to call for Parliamentary interference, because the law was open to the party complaining, if he was aggrieved. As to the letter, there were some expressions in it, which perhaps the learned Lord would not, upon reflection, justify, although, upon the circumstances, they might be excused. Gentlemen said, that the Lord Advocate should have applied for an indemnity in this case, if he was conscious his conduct was warranted under the circumstances, although not legal; but that he would not do, for he had not done any one act; he had only directed the Sheriff to do an act which had not been done, and therefore could not apply for any act of indemnity. Considering the state of the country at the time this took place—the information the Lord Advocate received—the impression made upon his mind—the manner in which the man had behaved to his master, Morrison, and Morrison to him—and all the circumstances of the case taken together, he thought the House would not entertain this subject in the way proposed, namely, with a view of addressing his Majesty to dismiss the learned Lord from a station which he so ably filled: he hoped the House would assent to his motion, which was, to pass to the order of the day.

The question was then put, that the order of the day be now read,

Mr Grey opposed this motion, and supported the original one. He expressed alarm at the first law officer of the Crown in England, defending conduct so illegal in the first law officer of the Crown in Scotland. He was apprehensive of danger to the administration of justice if such doctrines were supported. He maintained that a great part of what had been urged in defence of the learned Lord had nothing to do with the case before the House. The simple question was, whether this learned Lord, in the exercise of his high office of Lord Advocate of Scotland, had been guilty of misconduct, of illegality, and oppression? That learned Lord had entered into an historical description of the office of Lord Advocate of Scotland, with which the House had nothing to do. The only question was, whether the power he had, was exercised with a due regard to the liberties of the subject? and that question was not to be guided according to any dry rules of official practice, but according to plain common sense, and the true and immutable principles of justice. He maintained that all the cases of embargo, &c. quoted by the learned Lord, as having taken place under his predecessors, did not apply to the present case, because they were all justified by necessity. Here, he contended, there was no such necessity. It was true, the learned Lord had acted on information, but he had not inquired into the truth of it, nor given the accused an opportunity of being heard. He thought that this person had been very improperly stigmatized, and that the House ought to interfere; for which reason he should vote for the original motion.

Mr Dallas (Solicitor Gen.) very warmly supported the cause of the Lord Advocate. He said there were three distinct considerations in this case. First, whether the House was prepared to say, that the conduct of the learned Lord was illegal? Next, whether, if illegal, it was oppressive? And the third was a consequence of the other two, if decided in the affirmative, namely, that it was contrary to the duties of his office. On the first ground, whether the conduct of the Lord Advocate was illegal, he had no difficulty in saying it was perfectly legal. He acted upon information which justified him, under all the circumstances, in what he did; he was so well convinced of this, that he should have been proud to have acted in like manner himself, under similar circumstances. Being of this opinion upon the first point, he was, of course, in favour of the learned Lord on the other two; and, instead of censure, he had his hearty thanks.

Mr Kinnaird was surprized that, after the

the manly avowal of the Lord Advocate himself, it should be proposed to the House to come to an indirect vote upon this question—to give it a kind of go-by. Connected as he was with the country over which the learned Lord possessed a dominion so important, he implored the House, for the satisfaction of the people of that country, and for the sake of the character of the learned Lord himself, not to assent to the proposition for evading the subject. Adverting to the sentiments of the learned Gentleman, (Mr Dallas,) he thanked God, the learned Gentleman was not a Scotch Lawyer, lest he should one day become Lord Advocate.

Mr W. Dundas enumerated briefly the leading points of the Lord Advocate's defence, and put it to the consideration of any impartial and candid man, to consider the true circumstances. Busied with the duties of his own profession, harassed with the perpetual applications made to him from the nature of his official situation, at this peculiar crisis, and fired with an ardent zeal for the support of the volunteer service, it was not to be expected, that, in a moment of warmth, he should precisely keep his temper on a subject, and be perfectly, in all respects, cold, correct, and accurate. He could state the high character of that Noble Lord, the service he had conduced to his country, which could not be sullied by the transaction now before the House. He appealed to the opinion entertained of him by the Noble Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in Scotland, the Earl of Moira, who differing widely, perhaps, in politics, from the Noble Lord, had given such decided testimony to his public merits. He commanded the first regiment of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, a corps which had, by dint of his energy, been brought forward to such excellence as to have been pronounced by that Noble Earl equal to regulars. Having done so much for the public service, was it wonderful that his keen and ardent feelings should, in a single instance, go to a little excess? Was it too much to ask the House to look upon such a circumstance with a favourable eye? Had all done as Morrison had done, where would have been our volunteers? and where the means for the defence of the country? He wished likewise to correct an error respecting the consent of the Lord Advocate, in bringing a prosecution. That consent was never refused; though his personal management of the prosecution might be refused by him.

Mr Windham said, they were to consider, what was likely to be the effect of the example, the difficulty to the individual wronged of obtaining redress, and in the next place as to the fitness of leaving the power in the hands of the Lord Advocate. He admitted that there were cases of urgency where law was over-ruled, and where it might be necessary to use a vigour which the law did not sanction. The cases, however, quoted by the Learned Lord, if they were intended to support the general principle, were unnecessary; if to justify the act complained of, they were inapplicable. If the Learned Lord could have made out a case that the safety of the country required the arrest of this man, he should have said that the Learned Lord was not only justified, but that it was his duty to arrest the man in case of an enemy's landing; no such case, however, had been made out. He denied the inference drawn from this case of Morrison: was a man to be stigmatized as an improper character, because he quarrelled with his servant? It had been said that the case was too inconsiderable to come under the notice of the House; it might be so in the first instance, but not after the principle had been justified upon deliberation. As to saying that the man had a remedy at law, that was a mockery, particularly after what had been said by the learned Lord, that a person who had brought forward such a business in Edinburgh would not have been in safety. Would they then hazard the danger of passing over such an act as this without censure? It had been formerly said that Scotland was a singular instance of attaining the liberal arts before the mechanical ones; and so whilst they had a wise system of jurisprudence, it might be doubted whether they had any correct constitutional ideas; for a Lord Advocate had done in this case what no Attorney-General in this country for two hundred years past would have ventured to have done. He wished the House would come to a decision upon the main subject, and not get rid of it by the previous question.

Lord Castlereagh admitted that the words

words of the letter were a little warm, and such as the learned Lord would not use if he were to write the letter over again; but as he clearly had not acted from improper motives, there was not sufficient ground for the motion.

Lord Henry Petty observed, that Morrison had been severely punished, without having been heard in his defence, and asked, if they passed to the order of the day, whether they had any security that Morrison, and many others, might not be subjected to punishment by the decrees and mandates of the Lord Advocate, secretly recorded, and to be acted upon hereafter?

Mr Fox said, the learned Lord had made a manly defence, but, at the same time, had called for a decision upon that question, which was now attempted to be got rid of by the order of the day. With respect to the case of Morrison, he asked, whether it was a case deserving punishment, that a man should prevent his servant from attending a volunteer corps? And no case of urgency had been made out, as it merely appeared that the man wished to attend on this particular day specified, but that it was not absolutely necessary he should attend. If Mr Morrison, however, was guilty, how much more guilty was the British Legislature, which allowed all the subjects of Great Britain to act in the same way that Morrison had done? This man, besides, ought to have been heard before he was punished. He next came to the recommendation of the Lord Advocate, that no person should hold any communication with Morrison; and that in case an enemy landed, he should be imprisoned. It might be said, that Morrison had not been imprisoned, or would not be imprisoned; but was publishing such a threat no punishment? If the Lord Advocate could do this, he might imprison, in the same way, the greatest men in Scotland; but he would not do this for obvious reasons; and therefore it was incumbent upon Parliament to take up the cause of the weak against the strong. The urgency was so little proved, that it appeared there would have been time to write to London concerning the arrest, if it was considered necessary. It had been said, that the threat of the Lord Advocate, that he would do all he could to prevent Morrison from obtaining compensation, in case his property should be destroyed by the enemy, amounted to nothing, as he could do nothing; the law would take its course. If it was so, a futile threat was added to the atrocity of the case. It appeared that the learned Lord, notwithstanding the multiplicity of his avocations, had some leisure upon his hands; he might as well have employed a part of that leisure in revising his former determination, and making atonement to this injured party. He thought it did not look well for the learned Lord to rest his defence upon character; it was seldom in any case the best mode of defence. It was said that the words used in the letter merely arose from zeal and warmth; but it was not their business to accept of such an excuse. After some observations, condemning the conduct of the Lord Advocate, he concluded by calling on the House to apply a sufficient remedy to the evil, and not to forget that it was their first duty to protect the weak against the strong.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, contended that no case had been made out which warranted Parliamentary interference. He was free to admit, that in some points of view things had been said which it were rather to be wished had not been said, and which there was fair ground for assuming would not be said again. But were he driven to the option of deciding between a complete negative to the proposition, and according an affirmative, he should, as the latter was supported by no conclusive argument, decide in the former alternative. There was nothing which called for the severity of Parliamentary censure, or that should degrade a Magistrate vested with important functions, who had for a length of time administered those faithfully and zealously, and whose services neither policy nor necessity would justify their dispensing with. He would appeal to any man, whether his feelings now, being apprized of all the circumstances of the case, were the same as when the investigation was commenced? The Lord Advocate acted upon the representation of the Sheriff, whose office in Scotland was very different from what it was in this country; the facts being taken on the authority of that officer, the fault in that respect, if any, rested not with the Lord Advocate, who acted under considera-

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tions of incumbent duty with a reference to the public safety; and it should be considered, the very different powers with which the King's Advocate in Scotland was vested, from those of his Majesty's Attorney General in England. In the former, he was an efficient Magistrate in every county in that part of the kingdom, and the then circumstances of Scotland should be especially considered. An invasion was expected in the very neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and it was obviously necessary that the volunteer corps should be as fully attended as possible—the case of the individual then came under consideration, and his offer to do any kind of work as an equivalent, for that his military duty in the defence of the country prevented his doing, should be duly attended to, as well as the circumstance that his master refused to pay him, even for the time he had his labour, and which obliged the servant to seek for redress at law—*(Some clamorous interruption)*—"If any Gentleman," observed Mr Pitt, "thinks what I have set forth to be ridiculous, I hope he will state his reasons in answer to it, so as not to be ridiculous himself!" *(a laugh.)*

He contended for the necessity of the corps being fully attended at that particular period, and alluded to the peculiar desire which every man, whose breast was warmed with a spark of patriotism, had to be present at the time of inspection by a General Officer. Gentlemen should also consider the difference between those suspicions which may justify the apprehension of an individual, and those proofs which should necessarily precede passing sentence.—He knew not whether those agricultural philosophers would not rather be found thatching their barns while the enemy were burning their houses.—But it forcibly struck him that such conduct would alike savour of apathy and cowardice; but if the Right Hon. Magistrate in question had contemplated the critical circumstances of the time with that degree of apathy which it was contended Mr Morrison had a right to do, he should be unfit to fill a situation, which, however, acting as he did, he trusted a vote of that House would never incapacitate him from filling.

With respect to the charge of illegality, the letter which had been adduced in proof of it, was divided into three heads. Now two of these heads he could make appear, even according to their own views of the subject, do not apply to it at all, and the third only remotely and conditionally; 1st, as to the general opinion expressed by the Advocate General of the conduct of Morrison, this might be libellous indeed, but the mere expression of an opinion, which in this case was the matter charged, was equally free to an officer under Government as to any individual, and therefore that had completely failed. 2d, As to the destruction of Morrison's property. Now it was obvious the letter does not order it absolutely, but only recommends it under certain circumstances, namely, the landing of an enemy, and that by the troops, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. In this case the act would take place on the order of the Commander in Chief of the forces, not on that of the Advocate General. As to its being destroyed by the enemy, what the author of this letter had expressed of Morrison himself, could not be supposed to produce that effect—On the contrary, if he were, as represented, a disaffected man, that circumstance, or even the allegation of it, would have the very contrary effect, and rather tend to secure his property. —Now, as to the order of imprisonment, it certainly was entirely conditional, and had not any immediate effect whatever. Great allowances, he contended, were to be made for an active and ardent mind, placed in the situation of the Advocate General. He felt under peculiar circumstances the pressing perils of the country, and his conduct should be judged of on the principles of indulgent consideration, with which the law judges the conduct of inferior Magistrates, when they act, as in this instance, with pure and upright motives; for these and other reasons, he should vote for the order of the day, and against the original question.

Mr Whitbread made an animated and able reply, and declared himself proud to have brought forward the motion, whatever might be its fate.—The House divided:

For the original motion -	82
Against it - - -	159
Majority - -	77

At half-past three o'clock the House adjourned.

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Monthly Register,

FOR JULY 1804.

FRANCE.

TRIAL OF THE STATE PRISONERS.

THE trial of Gen. Moreau, and the other state prisoners, commenced at Paris on the 29th of May, at nine o'clock in the morning. The curiosity and anxiety of the public were so strongly excited, that the doors of the Palace of Justice were crowded by break of day, by persons eager to hear the trial. The barriers were shut, strong patroles paraded the city, and the police agents were every where on the alert.

The first day was occupied in the reading of the indictment, which has been published in a large octavo volume. It sets out with stating, that "the Commissary of Government has established three propositions—1st, That the conspiracy is indisputably proved; 2d, That the English Government is the soul of it; and, 3d, That all the individuals confined in virtue of the different mandates of arrest, are authors or accomplices in the conspiracy, or guilty of infringing the law of the 9th Ventose (28th Feb.) relative to conspirators. The proofs arise from facts imputed to the accused, and depositions obtained by divers interrogations."

Then follow the depositions of Georges Cadoudal, Roussillon, Bouvet de Lozier, the two Polignacs, Lajolais, the Ex-Marquis de Riviere, Louis Picot, Rolland, &c. Georges Cadoudal avows that he came to Paris to overthrow the Consular Government, and to put Louis XVIII. in the place of Bonaparte; that there were several persons in Paris under his orders; that the plan had been formed and was to be executed in concert with the ci-devant French Princes: that he had long had sums of money at his disposal, and that he was to attack the First Consul with arms, &c. similar to those of his attendants.

The other witnesses are l made to depose that they came to France for the purpose of subverting the Government in concert with Pichegru and Moreau, for they all state that Moreau at first entered into their views, and some of them add, that he deceived them with the assurance of his having a strong military force at his command, but, on their arrival in France he retracted, and wished them to become his instruments, and get him appointed *Dictator*.—All this, however, is stated to have passed at private interviews between Moreau and Pichegru, at which none of the witnesses were present; all that they relate on this subject is merely from hear-say, and chiefly from the information of Pichegru himself.

Of Moreau, it is stated in the indictment, that in his first examination before the Grand Judge, he had denied that he knew of Pichegru being in Paris, that he had ever seen him—that there was any question of a reconciliation between them, or that he had seen Georges; whereas there was a mass of proofs of their interviews, conferences, and connections, and in an after examination, and more explicitly in a letter to the Chief Consul, Moreau had himself acknowledged that overtures had been made to him. It is further observed, that Moreau, when he commanded the army of the Rhine, must have known of Pichegru's treasons, yet for four months and a half he was silent on the subject, and did not disclose them till after the Directory had discovered the affair, and decreed his deportation. In a letter to the Directory he declared himself no longer the friend of Pichegru, when the latter appeared the enemy of the Republic; therefore the insurmountable barrier of reciprocal hatred should have been placed between them.

From all these circumstances it is inferred, that there is clear and incontrovertible proof that Moreau was one of the chiefs of the conspiracy, and that if the First Consul has not been assassi-

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nated, if civil war has not broken out in France, it is only because Moreau wished to be Dictator.

Besides those above mentioned, there are Dalry, a Chouan Adjutant; Bourbon, attached to the Staff of Georges; Lemercier, a Chouan; Cadoudal, a captain of Chouans, related to Georges; Lelan, a Chouan; Even, a Chouan Chief; Merille, a Chouan, known by the name of Beauregarde; and Trocke, jun. who came from England with Lemaire. These, with the conspirators before enumerated, amount to 33, and are declared by the Public Accuser, to be arraigned for a conspiracy, tending to disturb the Republic by a civil war, and to oppose the legitimate authority. There are likewiie 16 others accused of aiding the conspirators, namely, nine for having favoured the introduction of the Chiefs into France, and facilitated their arrival at Paris, and seven for having concealed the conspirators in Paris.

Gauthier, who pleaded for Coster Saint Victor, took an objection to the competence of the Court, which was overruled. Moreau rested entirely on the justice of the Court.

The persons who arrested Georges were brought as witnesses. He denied knowing any thing of them. He confessed his different journeys to England, and that his object was to restore Monarchy, but he wanted the means, and knew of none that he possessed even at the time of his arrest. He denied having any thing to do with the Infernal Machine.

Bouvet de Lozier declared that he, Georges, and others, came to France, merely on the assurance that Moreau was favourable to their designs. He repeated his deposition respecting the interview between Moreau, Georges, and Pichegru, the result of which was communicated to him by Georges.

Armand Polignac confessed that the establishment of Monarchy and an assurance of the co-operation of Moreau, had induced him to come to Paris; but he had repente of the step when he found that Moreau wished to be Dictator. He had protested against every scheme of assasinating the First Consul, and only wished to attack him in case he refused to yield to the Prince.

General Moreau was then heard. He confessed his reconciliation with Pichegru: he said that many Generals had joined him to pray his recall from the First Consul;—that he had told Lajolais, that if Pichegru would retire into Germany, he did not despair of succeeding. He observed that Lajolais did not go to England at his invitation:—he confessed the overtures which Rolland had made him on the part of Pichegru, but he had considered them as extravagant.——He formally denied the interview with Pichegru on the Boulevards de la Madelaine; and although Lajolais persisted in his assertion, Moreau also persisted in denying it.

Bouvet de Lozier was again brought forward, and declared that he took Pichegru and Georges from Chaillot to the place of meeting, saw them get out of the carriage, and understood that it was to meet Moreau.

Moreau then confessed that Pichegru was twice at his house; the first time, he said was a mere complimentary visit, but the second time Pichegru made overtures to him about the army, and about the influence which the Princes might have there; the advantages that might be taken from the invasion, &c. all which he answered so as to make him dissatisfied. His letters were then read, his proclamations on the fubject of Pichegru, and his letter to the First Consul.

The president then asked him, how, after having denounced Pichegru as a traitor, he could receive him at his house?

Moreau answered, that at first he thought these accusations well founded; but if he had then committed a fault, his subsequent victories had atoned for it.

The President then again questioned him about the overtures.

Moreau allowed that they were made; and observed that, when he commanded armies, similar overtures were made to him, both by Republicans and Royalists.

Being asked why he did not denounce them? he said, he would much rather fight the enemy than give such information; that as to the project of being Dictator, he could have obtained it, if he wished, before the arrival of Bonaparte: that it had been proposed to him, but he looked upon the man as a madman whose design was to overthrow the Government.

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The President again inquired particularly as to the meeting on the Boulevards.

Moreau persisted in denying it. He had served the Consul on the 18th Brumaire (9th Nov. 1799;) and, far from having the least ambition, he only demanded the command of an army. It was therefore impossible that he could have wished that the Consuls might disappear.

One of the Judges required the utmost exactness in the expression—"to make the Consuls disappear!"

Rolland repeated them, affirming them to be his very words.—Moreau persisted in denying them; and added, that Rolland could not have persisted in them but to improve his own lot. He had been sent to the Abbey, while he (Moreau) was in the Temple, guarded day and night by gens d'armes.

The president observed to him, that he had no guards until after Pichegru had committed suicide; and that the reason of Rolland and several other culprits having been confined in the Abbey, and other prisons, was, that the Temple could not contain the whole of them.

Moreau having been asked by the President, whether he had any thing to remark on the supplementary deposition of Rolland? replied, that if he had been desirous to form any party, he would have looked for partisans, not among the Royalists, but in the armies and the constituted authorities: that, however, he had maintained no connection with them, and that he saw but very few strangers.

The Abbe David was then examined. The correspondence between Moreau and Pichegru was read over to him. He identified all the letters except one from Pichegru, which he had not received. From the correspondence it appeared, that, before the Revolution, David had, in succession, been Curate of Pompadour, and since 1789, Curate in La Lozere; a Clerk in the Departmental Administration, a member of Legation; next a Storekeeper, Secretary General of the Department of the Eastern Pyrenes; and, lastly, Vicar General of the Bishop of Limoges. He admitted that he interested himself in reconciling Pichegru to Moreau; and that his journey to London was to procure Pichegru's return to France. He confessed his having required a Bishoprick, and that Moreau had solicited it for him.

The President asked him, Why, instead of attending to his duty, as Vicar-General, he had gone to England? He replied, that he had been to see Pichegru, and that he had been promised an income of 250l. Sterling in the employment of teaching. He was then shown the letter in which Pichegru urged his departure; and pointed out the place where he could get money. He pretended that this letter never came to hand. It was urged to him, that the letter had been found upon him at Calais; and that, when first interrogated, he had declared that it was a letter written in the year 1796, and that it had come from Jura; but it was shewn to him by the post mark, that it was written in the year 11, that it had come from England, and that it was certainly the hand writing of Pichegru.

Roger, named Loiseau, passed his examination. The depositions and the pleadings represented him as an accomplice in the attempt, and inventor of the *Infernal Machine*; that he had gone to London; that he had there entered into the pay of the English Government, and had been initiated into all the projects of assassination and rebellion directed against France and the First Consul; that he had returned to Paris with the intention of joining in the plot of the conspirators; that he had frequent intercourse with Georges and all the conspirators; that he had attended at the assemblies which they held at the house of Tamerlan; and that he had ordered an expensive sabre and an uniform dress.

Four witnesses repeated certain declarations which had been made to them by Picot, relative to the atrocious machinations of Roger.

Roger replied, that it was easy to make Picot say any thing, when he was condemned to death.

Four gens d'armes then gave an account of what Roger had said to them in the Temple, relative to the conspiracy, of which he had pointed out Georges, Pichegru, and Moreau, as ringleaders.

Moreau represented that these depositions had been made up with a design of giving a colour to the charge against him.

Herve was then examined—He denied, with much firmness, all the charges against him.

Lenoble passed his examination; and several

several witnesses deposed that he had been engaged in the conspiracy.

Coster St Vicor, Rubin Le Grimaudiere, Deville called Tam rlan, and Armand Gallard, were also examined; when many witnesses deposed that they were connected with the conspirators.

The sitting concluded at six o'clock.

June 2.— Captain Wright*, who landed most of the conspirators, was this day examined. He stated, that being a prisoner of war he could not depose to any thing; and that being an Englishman, and faithful servant, he would not answer any question. Georges and Joyaux pretended that they did not know Captain Wright. He was recognized by the jailor of the Temple, who saw him there when he was a prisoner in the year six with Sir Sidney Smith. He was also recognized by other witnesses, and by one Tromelin, now under arrest, who had been taken with Sir Sidney, and was put with him in the Temple, where he passed for Sir Sidney Smith's servant, by the name of Jones. Being sent out of France, he returned soon after in disguise, and contributed to Smith's escape. All these facts he confessed.

At the request of the Attorney-General, the interrogatory which Capt. Wright underwent in the Temple was read to him, as well as the declaration of Tromelin. Wright persisted in his refusal to answer.

June 3.—Witnesses were heard for the accused, Riviere, David, and Spin.

The Abbe Sicard declares, that he was acquainted with the project of reconciling Pichegru and Moreau; that he approved this design of his friend the Abbe David; and that the correspondence which took place, contained nothing but justifications on the part of the one, and assurances of friendship on the part of the other. The seven witnesses who appeared for Spin, spoke only of his integrity and good character.

The Imperial Attorney-General then spoke as follows:—"Every friend to the country poured forth his blessings on the Government, which was insensibly healing the wounds of the state, when the horrible attempt of the 3d Nivose, the Infernal Machine, was meditated for its destruction. It was well known that this attempt had been suggested and paid for by the English Government: and the French, however various their general opinions might be, united in declaring the wickedness of it. The report of the Grand Judge informs us, that Frenchmen, who are unworthy of that name, have been again vomited forth on our land, in order to make a similar attempt.

"What was the object of the conspiracy? The accused have not only declared, but have made a boast of it—the establishment of the throne of the Bourbons. And what was the kind of throne which they would have raised? That which would have been decorated with the poniards of assassins. Whom did they wish to serve? the remains of a fugitive dynasty, in the pay of a power, known by its national hatred to France; of a dynasty, which, by flying from a constitutional throne, had exposed the nation to all the horrors of anarchy. From whom did they receive their mission? They agree that the nobility were altogether indifferent, that the clergy were faithful, and the people in a state of apathy. They had then no mission whatever to come and attack the great man, invested with national power by a solemn act, confirmed by an unanimous assent. What was the object of those who supported them? the destruction of Lyons, Toulon, Brest, &c. the ruin of our commerce, and to light up the brands of civil war in every part of France."

The Imperial Commissary divided the accused into seven classes.—Those sent by England with Georges at their head. Those who were re-united at Paris. The accomplices from England. Those

* Captain Wright, of the Vincejo brig of 18 guns, was cruizing in Quiberon bay, about the 10th of May last, and it falling a dead calm, a number of French gun-brigs, luggers, &c. came out and attacked him; when, after a hard contest of three hours, and having lost 30 men, and the brig much damaged, Capt. Wright was forced to surrender. He was sent to Paris by Gen. Julien, prefect of the department of Morbihan, on supposition that he had landed Georges, Pichegru, &c. in France, and because he was Sir Sidney Smith's Lieutenant, and escaped with him from the Temple.

Those who came from the Departments. The agents who were entrusted with their respective abodes in the Departments. Those who had private lodgings at Paris. Those who received the Conspirators without being acquainted with their designs.

"The facts stated in the acts of accusation fully establish the existence of the conspiracy. The presence of Georges at Paris is the most alarming charge that can be brought against him. Those whom he brought with him, as well as those who voluntarily accompanied him, must be considered as his accomplices; and their meeting dissipates every doubt as to the existence of a plot against the safety of the State. Charles Riviere and the two Polignacs pretend in vain that they were not the accomplices of Georges. Their mission, their voyage, their connection with a part of the conspirators, and every acknowledgment they have made, prove them to be accomplices. David, Lajolais, Moreau, and Couchery, are included in the second class. Has Moreau taken part in the conspiracy? Did he propose to derive any advantage from it?"

"The Imperial Commissary, after stating the circumstances of the mission of David, who was arrested at Calais about 15 months ago, as he was going to fetch, from the midst of the enemies of France, a friend whom he wished to reconcile with Moreau; and after stating the mission of Lajolais, who on his arrival at London reported that Moreau had declared for the Princes, drew his conclusions that Moreau had taken part in the conspiracy after the first debarkation of Georges. He proves it by the correspondence, which was established about this period between Villeneuve and Fresnieres; and by the mission of Lajolais; by the hope of the French Princes; and, lastly, by Pichegru, being sent to execute the project, the probable success of which, without doubt, Moreau had communicated.

"Europe was astonished to see the re-union of Moreau and Pichegru. To excuse this reconciliation, Moreau represents, in vain, the return of the Emigrants, and the amnesty of the Chouans, whom he meets every where. Does he thence think himself authorised to connect himself with a man whose treason is known to him? Moreau, you are not a simple individual, as you represent yourself to be. You were a General in Chief. You had an appointment of 40,000 francs, which is that of actual service. You were attended by four Aides-de-Camp. You were therefore one of the first persons in a Government, against which you avow that overtures had been made even on the part of the Princes. You had duties to fulfil; and you ought to have given an account of the criminal projects that had been confidentially communicated to you. Your silence respecting Pichegru, who ought to have been suspected by you, is culpable. You had conferences with him according to your own avowal; but you deny the first meeting, because you perceive that it was the most criminal.—You dare not confront yourself with two men, whose union with you would completely establish your character as an accomplice. You have received Pichegru; and you own that he questioned you upon the state of France, the disposition of the army, &c.—Was it for Moreau quietly to hear the questions of the agent of the British Cabinet?"

The Imperial Commissary then explained the plan of conduct which Moreau appears to have adopted on that occasion:

"Georges, lively and headstrong, accustomed to attacks of main force, was persuaded, that, after a stroke of this kind, the white standard would be unfurled. Pichegru, more discreet, was of opinion that this object could not be obtained without an intermediate agent, and he thought of Moreau. The declaration of Rolland, whose frankness is evident, unfolds the advantage that Moreau thought to derive from attacks directed by Georges and his accomplices. The crime being accomplished, Moreau was to proceed to the Senate, and to take the reins of Government. Moreau, you have betrayed the national glory, of which your own made a part. The services you have rendered to your country ought to have made it more dear to you; but they cannot excuse the enormous crime in which you have been concerned."

The Commissary, after having spoken of those men whose robberies in the West had operated as reasons for associating them in this conspiracy, passed immediately to the Ducorps, the vile

vile messengers of the brigands, and who obtained, by services of this kind, commissions as Officers from Louis XVIII.—He concluded with saying—"May my painful office never more claim the severity of national justice for a similar attempt!" He closed with demanding sentence of death against the accused persons named in the act of accusation, excepting Even, Carron, Gallais, and his wife, of whose intentions the Court would judge.

Dommanget, for Moreau, and several other official defenders, demanded and obtained that the trial should be suspended in order to prepare their defence. The sitting was accordingly suspended.

June 5.

General Moreau spoke as follows:—

"Gentlemen—Appearing before you, I demand to be heard for a moment. I have a perfect confidence in the counsel whom I have chosen. I have left to them, without reserve, the care of vindicating my innocence. It is by them only that I will speak to justice; but I feel the necessity of speaking myself, both to you and to the nation.

"Unfortunate circumstances, produced by chance, or prepared by hatred, may obscure some moments of the life of the most honest man. A guilty man may remove suspicions as well as the proofs of his crimes; a whole life is always the surest evidence for or against a person accused. Now I oppose my whole life to the accusers by whom I am charged. It has been sufficiently public to be known. I shall only recall some epochs of it; and the witnesses I shall call are the French people, and those whom France has conquered.

"I was devoted to the study of the law at the beginning of the revolution, which was to lay the foundation of the liberty of the French people. It altered the destination of my life, which thenceforward I devoted to arms. I did not place myself among the soldiers of liberty from ambition; I embraced the military profession from a respect for the rights of nations; I became a warrior because I was a citizen.

"I bore this character under the banners; I always preserved it; the more I loved liberty, the more I submitted to discipline. I advanced rapidly enough, but always from step to step, without skipping any; always serving my country, never flattering the Committees. Arrived at the command in chief, when victory made us advance amidst hostile nations, I endeavoured not less to make them respect the character of the French people, than to make them fear its arms. War, under my command, was a scourge only in the field of battle. Even from among their ravaged fields, hostile nations and powers more than once gave me this testimony. I thought this conduct as proper as our victories, to make conquests for France.

"I dare believe the nation has not forgotten how much I showed myself worthy of my post; it has not forgotten with what eager devotion I was seen fighting in Italy, at subordinate posts; it has not forgotten how I was brought back to the command in chief through the reverse of fortune experienced by our armies, and I was appointed General in a manner by our misfortunes. It remembers how I twice recomposed the army from the wreck of those that were dispersed; and how, after having twice restored it so as to be able to make a stand against the Russians and against Austria, I twice quitted the command, to assume another of greater consequence.

"I was not, at that period of life, a better Republican than at any other; but I appeared more so. I saw directed towards me, in a more particular manner, the looks and the confidence of those who were able to give the Republic a new direction. It was proposed to me, and the fact is well known, to place myself at the head of an undertaking resembling that of the 18th Brumaire (Nov. 9 1799.) My ambition could easily have covered itself with appearances, or even have assumed the honour of every sentiment of love to my country. The proposition was made to me by men famous in the Revolution for their patriotism, and in our National Assemblies for their talents; I refused it. I thought I was made to command armies, and would not command the Republic. This is proof sufficient, that if I had any ambition, it was not that of authority or power. Soon after I proved it in a still stronger manner.

"The 18th Brumaire arrived, and I was at Paris. That revolution, brought on by others as well as myself, could not

not alarm my conscience. Directed by a man surrounded with great glory, I might have expected a happy result from it. I assisted in it, whilst other parties pressed me to put myself at their head to oppose it. At Paris I received the orders of General Bonaparte. In causing them to be executed, I assisted in raising him to that high station which circumstances had rendered necessary. When some time after he offered me the chief command of the army of the Rhine, I accepted it from him with as much devotion as if I had received it at the hands of the Republic. Never were my military successes more rapid, more numerous, and more decisive, than at that period when their splendour was spread over the Government which now accuses me. In return for so much success, the greatest advantages of which was the having securely established peace on the Continent, the soldier heard the loud cries of national gratitude.

"What a moment was it to conspire, if such an idea ever entered into my imagination! Every one knew the devotion of the armies to the leaders whom they loved, and who had led them from victory to victory. Would an ambitious man, a conspirator, have let the opportunity escape, when at the head of an army of 100,000 men that had so often conquered, he repaired to the bosom of a nation still agitated, and ever in a state of disquiet?

"I thought of nothing but disbanding the army, and I retired to the calm of civil life. In that situation of repose which was not destitute of glory, I no doubt enjoyed those honours which it is not in human power to snatch from me. I equally enjoyed the remembrance of my deeds, the testimony of my conscience, the esteem of my countrymen and foreigners, and, if I may be allowed, the flattering and sweet presentiment of the favourable opinion of posterity.

"I enjoyed a fortune which was not large, because my desires were not great, and which reproaches not my conscience. I enjoyed my retreat. Surely I might be contented with my lot, who never envied that of any person. My family and friends were so much the more dear to me, since, having more to hope for from my credit and fortune, they could be attached to me alone. These blessings, the only ones to which I could affix any great value, occupied my whole soul, and forbade the entrance of any sentiment of ambition. Could it have been prepared to entertain criminal projects?

"This state of my mind was so well known, and was so well fortified by the distance at which I was placed from all the avenues to ambition, that, from the victory of Hohenlinden to the day of my arrest, my enemies could never discover, nor charge me with any other crime than the freedom of discourse. My opinions have often been favourable to Government; and if they have sometimes not been so, could I suppose that this freedom was a crime among a people that had so frequently decreed liberty of thought, liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and which they had, in a great degree, enjoyed even under Kings?

"I confess that, born with a considerable freedom of character, I could not lose that attribute of France where I received my birth-right; nor in camps, where every thing gives it fresh scope; nor in the revolution, which proclaimed it as the virtue of a man, and the right of a citizen. But will persons who conspire blame so highly that which they do not approve? Such a spirit of freedom seldom accords with the mysteries and principles of politics. Had I entertained plans of conspiracy, I should have dissembled my sentiments, and have solicited employments, which would again have placed me with the forces of the nation.—To encourage me to such a step, I had the example of all ages, sanctioned also by success. Monk did not withdraw from the armies when he formed his plot, and Brutus and Cassius approached the heart of Cæsar in order to pierce it.

"Magistrates, I have nothing more to say to you. I protest, in the face of Heaven and of men, the innocence and integrity of my conduct. You know your duties; France listens to you; Europe contemplates you; posterity awaits your decision."

Bonnet then addressed the Court on behalf of Moreau. He demanded what were the proofs against Moreau, and of what nature were they? He asserted that the letter of Moreau to David, and to the first Consul, far from establishing the accusation, were justificatory. A hundred and forty-eight witnesses, said he,

he, have been heard; not one of them inculpates the General; and nothing is found against him but declarations made on interrogatories by two or three out of 47 accused persons: Solitary declarations, which were evidently contrary to all probability.

He gave a splendid enumeration of Moreau's victories, and concluded that if the General had purposed to serve the Princes, it would have been when he was at the head of the armies; and the man who, when he learned that Bonaparte had landed in France, publicly exclaimed—"This is the man who is necessary to save France," cannot have entertained the design to destroy him, and arrogate to himself the supreme authority.

In the sittings of the 6th and 7th various other accused persons were defended by their respective advocates. One of the latter more than once addressed the Court, *Juges et non Jurés*, (Judges and not Jurors): He was repeatedly interrupted, and at length silenced, as being wanting in the respect due to the Court.

June 9.—At the opening of this sitting the President demanded of the persons accused, if they had any thing to add to their defence, when Leridan and Jules Polignac alone spoke on the occasion. The first requested, in case he should be condemned, that the money found upon him, being his own private property, should be given to his aged mother: while the latter, indifferent to his own fate, earnestly supplicated for the life of his brother. The Court then retired to deliberate on the sentence of the respective prisoners. Its deliberations lasted 20 hours, and at four o'clock the following morning the Court was resumed; when the President made known its final determination, in the presence of the prisoners, and the crowd which had waited in the hall during that period, in expectation of the resulting sentence. It was as follows:—

Georges Cadoudal, Bouvet de Lozier, Russillon, Rochelle, Armand Polignac, d'Hozier, De Riviere, Louis Ducorps, Picot, Lajolais, Coster Saint Victor, Deville, Armand Gaillard, Joyaux, Burbau, Lemercier, Lelan, Merille, and Roger, were condemned to suffer *Death*, with confiscation of their goods.

General Moreau, Jules Polignac, Leridan, Rolland, and a young woman of the name of Hizay, were condemned to suffer two years imprisonment.

Victor Couchery, David, Herve, Lenoble, Rubin Lagrimaudiere, Noel Ducorps, Hatry, Even, Trochepere, Trochefils, Monnier and his wife, Denan and his wife, Spin, Carron, Gallais and his wife, were acquitted.

Dumont and his wife, Dubuisson and his wife, and Verdet, were ordered to the Police for correction.

June 10. Yesterday at St Cloud, Madame Polignac threw herself at the feet of the Emperor, as he was passing through the hall where he receives the Ministers to the apartment of the Empress, and supplicated him for the pardon of her husband. She had been from six in the morning with the Empress, who, in the kindest and most affecting manner, had not only supported and encouraged her, but had contrived the means of an interview with the Emperor. The presence of a woman in a place where women are not permitted to enter, occasioned surprise in his imperial Majesty, when, bursting into tears, she told him, she was Madame Polignac. The Emperor stopped, regarded her with attention, and expressed his astonishment that M. de Polignac, whom he remembered as the companion of his youth, at the military school, should have engaged in such an odious transaction. Madame Polignac, as well as the violence of her grief would allow her, attempted to exculpate her husband of the design of participating in crimes which are forbidden by honour as well as by the laws. The accents of her grief gave additional force to her supplication; and his Imperial Majesty, who was very much affected on the occasion, replied: "As the attempt was against my own life, I may be justified in pardoning him, and I pardon him accordingly." When he had heard with a condescending attention the expressions of her gratitude, he said, "They are very culpable indeed, who employ their most faithful servants in such criminal and ill-contrived undertakings. They cannot justify the exposure of their young people to dangers which they do not partake with them."

The Police Office has, this morning, ordered the following letter to be posted in all parts of Paris:—

"The Counsellor of State and Prefect of the Police, to the Commissaries of Police,

Police, to the Inspector General, to the Peace Officers, and the Inspectors of the Police of Paris.

"While the public proceedings against the Conspirators lasted, I enjoined you, Gentlemen, to give free access to the Palace of Justice; and I recommended you to let the citizens deliver their opinions freely, and in every place on the subject of the trials. But now, that the Court of Justice has delivered its sentence, every thing must return to its ordinary course; and you will not permit any persons to assemble, particularly at the Court of Justice, or to publish, sell, or distribute any printed paper or pamphlet relative to the persons condemned. You will arrest all persons who shall act in disobedience to this order."

June 11.—The sister and aunt of M. de Riviere, went to St Cloud to implore the clemency of the Emperor in favour of their unhappy relative. His Majesty said to Mad. de Riviere, that he could not conceive it possible for a man of sense and honour to associate himself with brigands; when one of the young Ladies throwing herself at the feet of the Emperor, replied, amidst sighs and tears, "I can assure your Majesty, that M. De Riviere met them by chance in the streets of Paris." This trait of simplicity appeared to touch the Emperor, who raised her from the ground, and caressed her with kindness.

Mademoiselle Lajolais, a young lady of 14 years of age, whose father was condemned by the same sentence, and her mother in confinement, without relatives, without friends, without counsel at Paris, went alone to express her despair to Madame the Princess Louis Bonaparte. Her Imperial Highness received her with the same goodness of which the Empress her mother had given such affecting examples. She conducted her immediately to St Cloud. The grief and supplications of the young Lajolais obtained the pardon of her father.

When his Imperial Majesty observed, that this was the second time that her father had been guilty of a crime against the state, Mademoiselle Lajolais replied in the accents of ingenuousness, while her voice was interrupted by sobs and tears,—"*Sire, the first time my father was innocent, doubtless; but now I supplicate of you his pardon.*"

The pardon of M. Bouvet de Lozier was granted the same day to Mademoiselle Bouvet, his sister, under the auspices of her Imperial Highness Madame the Princess Murat.

When he pardoned Rochelle, the Emperor said to his mother, who solicited him, "The crimes of children are oftentimes the fruits of the bad education which they have received from their parents."

The pardon of Armand Gaillard was solicited by his sister, whom the Emperor questioned in the kindest manner. On being informed that Armand Gaillard was from Rouen, he replied, "I am very much concerned that an inhabitant of that city should have been engaged in this odious business; and I am willing to persuade myself, as you tell me, that the youth of your brother, and some unfortunate circumstances, render him less criminal."

M. Russillon, a Swiss, has also obtained his pardon from the Emperor.

Georges is the only one of the condemned persons who refused to appeal.

Among the five persons condemned to imprisonment, the young woman named Hisay is the only one who appealed.

Moreau, after having had a long conference with his Advocates Bonnet and Perignon, which was followed by a still longer conversation with his wife, renounced his right to appeal.

On the morning of the 25th of June, at seven, Georges, and eleven of his companions, were taken from the Bicetre and Conciergerie, when their awful sentence was read to them. The only request made by those unfortunate men was, that a priest might be permitted to attend them in their last moments, and this was readily granted them. Georges was particularly devout, and remained two hours with his confessor. Between 11 and 12 they were put into four carts, and conveyed to the Place de Greve, where they were guillotined. The head of Georges fell the first, and we understand they all died with the greatest firmness, exclaiming, in an undaunted manly tone, *Vive le Roi, vive Louis XVIII.* In the person of Georges has fallen, the last of the Chiefs of the heroes of La Vendee, who some years ago fought so allantly to restore the altar and the th ne. Georges was a man of extraordinary intrepidity and pa-

sonal strength; qualities which alone brought him into notice, his situation in life being very humble. He was one of those characters which, in Revolutions, raise themselves by personal energy from obscurity to greatness. Had the Bourbons been restored during his life, he would have held as distinguished a rank in society as he had obtained in public opinion.

Moreau's sentence of two years imprisonment has been changed to banishment to the United States of America, during life.

WEST INDIES.

CAPTURE OF SURINAM.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, June 22.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Hood, Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands, to William Marsden, Esq. dated on board the Emerald, in Surinam River, 6th May 1804.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, I arrived off this river in the Centaur, with the Pandour, Serapis, Alligator, Hippomenes, Drake, Unique armed schooner, and transports, having on board near 2000 troops, under Major-General Sir Charles Green, on the 25th ult. after a passage of 20 days from Barbadoes, when immediate measures were taken to send a division of the army of 700 men, to land at Warappa Creek, under the command of Brigadier General Maitland, the direction of which was left to Capt. Shipley of the Hippomenes, who, with that sloop, a transport, and three armed vessels, landed the troops on the night of the 30th, assisted by Captain M'Kenzie of his Majesty's ship Guachapin, who had with great zeal quitted his sloop 50 leagues to leeward with all her boats, on finding, from baffling winds and currents, she could not get up.

That no time should be lost, Brigadier General Hughes was ordered on board the Pandour, to endeavour to get possession the next night (26th) of Braam's Point, and instructions sent to Capt. O'Bryen, then lying off the bar in the Emerald, to carry this service, in concert with the Brigadier, into execution; he, with his usual intrepidity, lost not a moment, but as the tide flowed pushed in over the bar, and anchored close to the battery of seven 18-pounders, followed by Captains Nash and Ferris, in the Pandour and Drake. The fort commenced a brisk fire on the Emerald, but was silenced by a few broadsides, after the ships had anchored, (without any loss on our side): in it were captured 43 officers and men, three of whom were wounded.

Not being able to approach nearer in the Centaur, the General and myself the next morning removed to this ship at the entrance of the river, and having summoned the colony, the answer was received, containing a refusal of the terms. The moment therefore the tide served, every effort was made to get up the river, which, from the shallowness of the water, was very difficult, the Emerald having passed thro' the mud in three feet less than she drew, and it was only till last night we were enabled to get her to this station, near the forts, from the lowness of the tides.

The officers of engineers having explored the road thro' the woods, close to the battery of Frederici, which communicated with Leyden redoubt, an attack was made on the morning of the 30th by a detachment of troops under Brigadier-General Hughes, conducted in the boats by Capt. Maxwell of the Centaur, and Captains Ferris and Richardson; they landed at Plantation Resolution, and after a tedious march thro' the woods and swamps, the Brigadier and detachment, accompanied by the two first-named Captains, with some officers and about 30 seamen, carried the battery of Frederici; and though the enemy blew up the magazine, by which many of our brave people suffered, on entering the work, they were not delayed in passing a causeway of 700 yards, with five pieces of cannon bearing thereon, and carried the redoubt of Leyden in a few minutes. The gallant conduct of the Brigadier, his officers and men, will no doubt be sufficiently set forth by the Major-General, but it is impossible to do justice to their merit; and the Brigadier has spoken in the handsomest terms of Captain Maxwell, who commanded the seamen, and Captain Richardson, who led on with the advanced party, as well as all the officers and men; and Capt. Richardson, left ready to support them in the

the boats, gave every aid to secure the posts.

I subjoin a list of killed and wounded; amongst the number belonging to the Centaur, I am sorry to add, is Lieut. Smith, mortally; Lieutenants King and Henderson, severely; and Mr Shidham, midshipman, killed. Lieut. Brand of the Unique is also severely wounded.

Brigadier General Maitland having come down the river Commewyne, and the ships all got up near Friderici, with the troops advancing, and the enemy's communication nearly intercepted by the activity of our armed boats, as well as provisions, stores, and cannon, prepared for attacking Fort New Amsterdam, yesterday the Batavian Commandant, Lieut. Colonel Barenburg, thought proper to send a flag of truce, when a capitulation was soon after signed.

Commodore Bloys Van Treslong, on our claiming the surrender of the ships, entered into the terms. He had placed the Proserpine, of 32 guns, 18 pounders, near to Fort New Amsterdam, and extended a line of defence across the river, with the Pylades corvette, of 18 guns, at the other extreme, about a mile above the Redoubt Purmerent; three merchantmen in the centre, from 8 to 12 guns, and a schooner of 10 guns, employed to reconnoitre and cover the shore at Voorburg, should our troops have attempted to advance by that side, besides seven gun-boats, stationed as occasion required.

The indefatigable zeal of Captains O'Bryen and Nash, in arranging and forwarding the supplies, and Captains Maxwell, Ferris, Waring, and Richardson, in giving aid to the army, as well as Captain Kemp, agent for transports, claims my warmest applause, as does that of Captain Shipley, in landing Brig.-Gen. Maitland's division, and Capt. M'Kenzie, for his services with fifty seamen, in aiding that part of the army on their route from the Warappa Creek. It is with much satisfaction I relate, that the co-operation of the army and navy employed on this expedition, has been carried on with an eager emulation to assist each other, which indeed could but be expected from the cordial measures adopted by Major-Gen. Sir Charles Green.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SAM. HOOD.

General Green in his dispatches, acknowledges his obligations to Brigadier Generals Maitland and Hughes; to Lieut. Colonel Shipley, Major Wilson of the artillery, Major Robertson, acting Adjutant General; acting commissary General Glasford; Captain M'Geachy, Assistant Quarter-Master General; Captain Drummond, of the 60th regiment; and to Commodore Hood, and all the Captains and other officers of the squadron; particularly to Captain Maxwell, of the Centaur, and Capt. Kemp, agent of transports. The General concludes his letter with the following paragraph:

"I have the pleasure to assure your Lordship, that the principal inhabitants of the colony appear in general to be extremely rejoiced at the event which has taken place, restoring to them the powerful protection of the British Government, and the solid advantages arising therefrom. Captain Campbell, my Aid-de-Camp, will have the honour to deliver this dispatch to your Lordship; he is a very old and deserving officer, and I refer your Lordship to him for further information."

The dispatches also contain the summons sent by Gen. Green and Commodore Hood to the Batavian Commanders in Chief, with copies of the correspondence that followed, and the articles of capitulation for the land and naval forces, which are to be sent to some part of the Batavian Rupublic within four weeks, and may serve under the Republic, but not against his Britannic Majesty or his allies.

Return of the killed and wounded of the troops under the command of Major General Sir Charles Green.

Royal Engineers and Artificers, 1 rank and file killed; one subaltern and 1 staff, wounded.—64th regiment, 2 rank and file killed; 1 field officer, 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant and 7 rank and file wounded. 87th Do. 1 subaltern wounded. Total 3 rank and file killed; 1 field officer, 3 subalterns, 1 staff, 1 serjeant, and 7 rank and file wounded.

Officers Wounded. Lieut.-Col. Hon. George Cranston, 64th regiment; Lieut. Arnold, Royal Engineers; Mr Hobbs Assistant Engineer; Lieut. Ross, 64th; Lieut. Brownrigg, 87th, Brigade Major to Brig. Gen. Hughes.

Return

Return of the Killed and wounded of the Royal Navy, under the command of Commodore Hood.

Centaur, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Petty Officer, and 2 seamen, killed; 2 Lieutenants and 4 seaman wounded. Drake, 1 warrant officer, killed. Pandour, 1 seaman wounded. Unique, 1 Lieutenant wounded. Total, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Warrant Officer, 1 petty officer, and three seamen, killed: 3 Lieutenants and 5 seamen wounded.

Officers killed. Lieut. Smith, first of the Centaur, mortally wounded, died the following day; W. Shuldham, Midshipman of the Centaur; Mr ——, Boatswain of the Drake.

Officers wounded. Lieuts. King and Henderson, of the Centaur: Lieut. Brand, of the Unique.

Total return of the Batavian prisoners taken at Surinam.

1 Lieutenant-General, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 19 Captains, 22 first Lieutenants, 30 second Lieutenants, 1 serjeant-Major, 6 first Surgeons, 10 second Surgeons, 2 Serjeant-Majors, 79 Serjeants, 130 Corporals, 24 Drummers, 1131 Privates, 13 Women and 11 Children.

N.B. Total number of prisoners (Navy included), exclusive of staff and departments, is 2201.

(Signed) JOHN ROBERTSON,
Captain 60th regiment acting Dep. Adj. Gen.

There fell into our hands, on this occasion, the Proserpine, of 32 guns, and the Pylades, of 18.

The quantity of ordnance, ammunition, and stores taken is immense; but it would occupy too much space to detail the particulars.

St Domingo.

The following particulars of a negociation which has been carrying on between the British Government and Dessalines, the Governor of St Domingo, have been received:

The British agent was dispatched from Jamaica on the 3d of January, on board the Tartar frigate, with proposals for a treaty, which had for their basis the original agreement between General Maitland and Toussaint, with a few modifications and extensions favourable to the commerce of St Domingo. The Tartar touched first at Jeremie, a port on the south side of St Domingo; but as Dessalines was at Port au Prince, she sailed to that town, and entered the harbour on the 15th. The British agent had the following day an interview with the General, when numerous objections were made by him to the treaty, and amendments and additions were suggested, to which it was impossible to accede, so very extravagant were his demands. Dessalines wished to stipulate for universal commerce, and for freedom of navigation round the island to any distance from the coast his vessels might proceed. He also insisted on being supplied by us with arms, ammunition, and what was most extraordinary, with negroes.

From terms so excessive as these, no hopes could be entertained of a satisfactory issue to the negociation; and during five days more, while the British agent and his colleagues remained at Port-au-Prince, only another interview took place. Dessalines seized the opportunity of recapitulating a number of old grievances, complained of by Toussaint, and tending to shew his doubts of our sincerity. He laid vast stress on the confidence reposed in him by the people of Hayti, and of the dignity and independence of his Government, which obliged him to reject the terms we proposed, and to which he could not think of acceding, since the island was open to the commerce of the whole world, France excepted. To a proposition that he should put us in possession of the post of the Mole during the war only, he answered, that it was altogether impossible, and that he had given orders to destroy all the fortifications on the land side of the town, which had been carried into effect at Port-au-Prince, and was to be done thro' the whole of St Domingo. Our agent returned to Kingston with the propofals of Dessalines in writing, after a solemn promise that an answer should be sent from Governor Nugent, at Jamaica, with all possible dispatch.

The promise was punctually executed, for the British agent did not remain quite a week at Kingston, when he embarked in the same frigate for St Domingo, with Governor Nugent's *ultimatum*. With the exception of some trifling modifications, it differed little from our first proposals. The Governor, how-

however, thought it expedient to send presents to Dessalines and his principal officers, to the value of several hundred pounds, chiefly composed of hats, gold lace, epaulettes, and sabres. On the 10th of February, our agents were landed at Jeremie, but as Dessalines was then at Aux-Cayes, no interview took place until his arrival, which was upon the 25th. Instead of relaxing in the demands he had formerly made, he renewed all his objections, and even insisted, as a preliminary, that we should furnish him with one million pounds of powder, equal to 500 tons, with 50,000 muskets and ammunition, 50,000 sabres for infantry, 5000 for cavalry, and 50 barrels of flints. So extraordinary a proposal was a convincing proof that he had no intention of treating with us;—but it was considered the wisest course to assure Dessalines that his demand should be laid before the Governor of Jamaica. The agents returned to Kingston, and, we understand, that in consequence of Governor Nugent's dispatches, all idea of a treaty with the Republic of Hayti is entirely relinquished.

It is added to this account, that the great mass of his officers and army are equally perfidious and brutal; and it is confidently maintained by those best acquainted with his character, that no treaty made with him, or any of them, can be kept sacred. Such a measure would inevitably expose the lives and properties of our merchants to the caprice of those ferocious banditti, who, if left to themselves, must fall a prey to each other. They have now an army of nearly 20,000 men on foot, without any material resources for its support. The troops are miserably clothed, receive no pay, and would be shortly without the means of existence, as cultivation is neglected throughout the island, were we to declare the ports in a state of blockade. The actual ration allowed to each black soldier consists of a herring, and half a pound of bad bread.

The whole population of St Domingo is not now 150,000 souls, and of that number not more than 25,000 are effective males. This population, diminishing as it is, would decrease still more rapidly, were they deprived of all external succour. With a people so disproportioned to the standing army, it may be easily conceived to what a miserable state the plantations are reduced. The few which are still worked are cultivated by women, children, and old men; and all the sugar works and distilleries, except in a few instances, have been totally destroyed. A quantity of Taffa, sufficient for the consumption of the military only, is not made in the whole island, and not a single pound of sugar is to be obtained. It would seem, from the sentiments expressed by Dessalines during his conferences with our agents, that he intends to make coffee and cotton the chief commodities of the island.

As the Blacks naturally look to another attempt on the part of France to recover the island, their present system is to destroy all the fortifications round the towns, unless they protect the entrance of the harbours. Dessalines does not affect any mystery with respect to the plan of operations he has determined to pursue should the French effect a landing. Persons of every description are, immediately upon the approach of the enemy, to retire with all their property to the strong holds and fastnesses in the interior, having previously burnt the towns.

We learn with pleasure that no fears can arise with respect to any danger to our possessions in the West Indies, should the new Government of St Domingo prove hostile to us. The Blacks are destitute of vessels capable either of annoying our trade, or of transporting troops; and we decidedly question the policy of any commercial treaty with them, which would not only expose the lives and property of our merchants, but involve us in a connection that might interfere in our future arrangements with France, and hold up an example to our own colonies ultimately productive of the most dangerous consequences.

SCOTLAND.

Literary Intelligence.

By Authority of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Mr Buchannan of Calcutta, to the Principal of the University of Edinburgh.

"I beg leave to propose the following subjects of Prize Composition to Mem-

Members of your University Graduates and Under Graduates:—

1. "An English Dissertation on the best means of civilizing the subjects of the British Empire in India, and of diffusing the light of the Christian Religion throughout the Eastern world.	L. 100
2. "An English Poem on the Restoration of Learning in the East.	60
3. "A Latin Ode, or Poem; subject, Collegium Bengalense.	25
4. "A Greek Divine Ode or Poem; subject, τι ἰοθω φ̄ς.	25
	L. 210

CONDITIONS.

1. "That the Prize Subjects shall be publicly proposed in the name of the University, within a month after the receipt of this letter; and that the prize compositions shall be printed at the expence of the University or of the successful Candidates.

2. "That the Dissertation and Poem be published within eight months, and the Odes within five months after the receipt of this letter: and that the names of the successful candidates be published in the Newspapers.

3. "That a copy of each Prize Composition be presented to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, St Andrews, and Aberdeen; to Trinity College, Dublin; to the Colleges of Eton, Winchester, and Westminster; to the Charter-house School; and to the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company.

4. "That a few copies of each work shall be advertised, and exposed for sale in London.

5. "All the Prize Compositions to be printed in Quarto, of the same size; on fine paper, and in an elegant type.

"I submit to you the mode in which the Prizes shall be determined."

The *Senatus Academicus*, in conformity with the first-mentioned condition, now publish the preceding extract of Mr Buchannan's letter.

They will consider as intitled to become Candidates, not only the present Members of the University, but those Gentlemen also who have formerly been graduated, or who, though not graduated, have passed through a regular course of Academical education at Edinburgh.

Candidates are desired to transmit their papers to the Principal, in a cover, inscribed with a motto, and accompanied with a sealed letter, inscribed with the same motto, and containing the author's name. After considering the merits of the different Compositions, the Principal and Professors will open those letters only which are distinguished bythe mottos of the papers to which they may adjudge the respective prizes; and they will return the other Essays and Letters in whatever manner the authors may direct.

Signed in the name of the *Senatus Academicus* of the University of Edinburgh, by

GEO. BAIRD, *Principal.*

College of Edinburgh, June 29. 1804.

On the 29th of June the Pupils of Messrs Fulton and Knight were examined in Corri's Rooms, in presence of the Very Rev. Dr Baird, Principal of the University; Dr Finlayson, Professor of Logic; Dr Brown, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres; Mr Ritchie, one of the Ministers of St Andrew's Church; Mr M'Knight, Minister of the College Church; and a very numerous company of Ladies and Gentlemen.—Master George Smyth, son of Lord Methven, as Dux of the highest Class, recited the following lines:

As tender nestlings first their pinions try,
In narrow flights, beneath the Parent's eye,
And tune to melody their infant throats,
While elder songsters lead the erring notes;
Who mark, with rapture, how the song improves,
Rings thro' the sky, and charms the echoing groves:
So we, beneath a kind Preceptor's care,
Our "woodnotes wild" for higher tasks prepare.
And, O! to yield his mind its best delight,
May our exertions all his toil requite;
And greet his gladden'd ear, in after days,
With the sweet music of his pupils' praise.

[*Addressing the Girls.*]

May you, the softer objects of his art,
Mates of our labour, sisters of our heart,
The pleasing tones, you practis'd here, employ
In future scenes of fair domestic joy;
To pure expression form a rising race,
And mould the new-born word with classic grace.

[*Addressing*

[*Addressing the Boys.*]

But chief let us, whom manly duties claim,
Strive, in our own, to raise our Teacher's fame:
May some in Sacred Elocution shine,
With human art enforcing truth divine;
Some fire the Patriot, some the Forum guide;
Some o'er a listening Senate's will preside:
While he (the tear of triumph on his cheek)
Exclaims, "'Twas I who taught the boy to speak *!"

After the Examination, Dr Baird addressed the Senior Teacher to the following purpose: "Mr Fulton, I know "not if it has been customary for any "one to express publicly, on similar oc- "casions, the satisfaction which those "who attended must have received "from the examination of your school. "But, at present, I willingly yield to "the suggestion of some Gentlemen "near me, who are of opinion, that it "is due to the merits both of the Mas- "ters and the Scholars, to state before "this respectable company the very "high approbation which these Gentle- "men as well as I myself have just now "felt." [After expressing that approbation in strong terms with respect to the various performances of the Pupils, the Principal concluded, nearly in the following words:] "I express, Sir, my "trust, that the Public will long con- "tinue to distinguish your School by "that flattering patronage which has "so deservedly raised it to its present "eminence; satisfied, as I am, that no "parent will afford it that patronage, "without securing, at the same time, "an invaluable advantage to himself, "in having his children under the affec- "tionate care and able tuition of you "and your friend."

High Court of Justiciary.

On Friday the 13th July came on the trial of William Goldie, late private soldier in the Argyleshire Militia, accused of the murder of William Shaw, also late a private in the said regiment, on the 9th of May last, by stabbing him with a bayonet in the left haunch, at the head of the Advocate's close, Edinburgh, of which wound he died on the 13th of May in the Royal Infirmary.

Robert Campbell, Esq. junior counsel for the prisoner, in opening, stated, that the pannel was a man of general good character; and that he would prove that his wife had been beat and maltreated by the deceased, who, he would also prove, was a man of a very turbulent disposition. It appeared from the evidence, that this unfortunate affair had its rise from an altercation which took place between the deceased and the wife of the prisoner about a few pence, which the latter insisted the former owed her, but they could not agree about the amount. The prisoner and the deceased had both been quartered in the house of James Ormiston, change-keeper in Advocate's close; Shaw had left it some time but he and the prisoner having met there, on the 9th of May, and also Goldie's wife, a demand for payment was made by the latter on the deceased, and he objecting to the justice of it, a scuffle ensued.

The deceased called her a bad name, and some blows were given. They were separated. The wife of the pannel, when in the close, seized the deceased by the arms: he gave her a blow, which made her reel a little backward, and then got up the close. The prisoner followed, and coming up with him near the head of it, he stabbed him with his bayonet in the haunch, which penetrated near eight inches into his body.

Several witnesses were examined in exculpation, who all gave the prisoner a most excellent character.

On Saturday they returned their verdict, finding by a plurality of voices the pannel guilty of *Culpable Homicide*, and he was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years.

Civil Promotions.

The Right Rev. Dr Nathaniel Alexander, to be Bishop of Killaloe, *vice* Dr Knox, deceased.

The Rev. Dr Christopher Butson, Dean of Waterford, to be Bishop of Clonfert, vice Dr Alexander.

The Marquis of Hertford to be Master of the Horse to his Majesty, vice the Earl of Chesterfield.

The Earl of Macclesfield to be Captain

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* This was the exclamation of Mr Quin on hearing his Majesty's first speech from the throne.

tain of the Yeomen of the Guard, vice Lord Pelham.

The Duke of Montrose, (vice Lord Auckland,) and Lord Charles Spencer, to be Postmasters General.

Lord Charles Somerset, and George Rose, Esq. to be Paymasters of the Forces.

Lord Granville Leveson Gower, to be Ambassador at the Court of Russia, and one of the most Hon. Privy Council.

Charles Arbuthnot, and Wm. Drummond, Esqrs. to be of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Vicary Gibbs, Esq. to be Chief Justice of Chester, vice Sir Thomas Manners Sutton.

William Adam, Esq. to be Attorney General; and Joseph Jekyll, Esq. to be Solicitor General, to the Prince of Wales.

Frederick Fothringham, Esq. writer to the Signet, to be a Commissioner of Excise in Scotland, vice George Brown, Esq. resigned.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 10. At Madras, Alexander Cockburn, Esq. to Miss Olympia Campbell, daughter of Col. Campbell, commander of the northern army on that establishment.

June 11. At Dundee, Mr William Anderson, manufacturer, to Miss Helen Stewart, daughter of Mr Alexander Stewart, architect.

12. At London, John Parland, Esq. of St Petersburgh, to Miss Forrester, daughter of Mr Peter Forrester of Spital Square, formerly of Edinburgh.

—. At London, Lieut. Col. John Byng of 29th foot, to Miss Mary Mackenzie, eldest daughter of Peter Mackenzie, Esq. of Twickenham.

—. At ditto, Frederick Grant, Esq. to Miss Wood, daughter of Mr Wood, Bedford Square.

—. At Dumfries, Mr Adam Rankine, merchant, to Miss Mackenzie of Barnhill.

14. At Edinburgh, Mr John Reddie, manufacturer at Milnathort, to Miss Eliza Thomson, third daughter of the deceased Mr Thomas Thomson of Middleton.

19. At Glasgow, Mr Lockhart Muirhead, lecturer on natural philosophy in that university, to Miss Campbell daughter of the late Mr James Campbell.

June 19. At Aberdeen, Mr Robt. Scott, merchant in Fraserburgh, to Miss Sarah Hepton, Cairdness.

—. At Carlsruhe, the hereditary Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, to Princess Wilhelmina Louisa of Baden.

26. At Milnhead, Major Campbell of the 18th foot, to Miss Barbara Douglas M'Murdo, daughter of the late John M'Murdo, Esq. of Milnhead.

27. At Edinburgh, David Urquhart of Braelangwall, Esq. to Miss Margaret Hunter, daughter of Mr James Hunter late merchant in Edinburgh.

—. At Leith, Mr Alexander Neilson Lamb, solicitor at law, to Miss Elizabeth Hutchison, daughter of Mr John Hutchison merchant in Leith.

28. At Edinburgh, Capt. Samuel Greig, of the Russian navy, to Miss Fairfax, daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir W. G. Fairfax.

—. At London, Robert Urquhart, Esq. to Miss Lincoln.

—. At ditto, Colonel Anderson, of the East India Company's service, to Miss H. N. Hutchison.

—. At Camberwell in Surry, George Stewart, Esq. of the Navy Pay Office, to Miss Smith, only daughter of the late James Smith, Esq. of Mitcham in Surry.

—. At Bathwick, James Stephens, Esq. of Camertonhouse, to Mrs Boyd, relict of Hugh Boyd, Esq. M. P. for the county of Antrim, and niece of Viscount Gosford.

July 1. At London, John Gillespie, Esq. to Miss Service, daughter of Robert Service, Esq. of Finsbury square.

2. At Greenock, Mr John Berry, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Jane Robertson, daughter of Mr George Robertson, merchant.

—. At Dumfries, Mr Henry Bowes, tobacconist in Whitehaven, to Miss Mary Bushby, second daughter of Thomas Bushby, Esq. Comptroller of the Customs at Kirkcudbright.

—. At Edinburgh, John Irving, Esq. clerk to the Signet, to Miss Agnes Hay, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Lewis Hay of the engineers, who fell at the battle of the Helder in August 1799.

—. At ditto, John Halliday, Esq. merchant in Petersburgh, to Miss Weddell, daughter of Mr James Weddell confectioner.

—. At Ayr, J. R. Hume, Esq. surgeon of the 14th battalion of Reserve.

40 Miss Elizabeth Limond, daughter of David Limond, Esq. writer in Ayr.

July 2. At Paisley, Mr W. Taylor merchant in Glasgow, to Mrs Jean Birkmyre of Glasgow.

3. At Ayr, Mr Robert Brown merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Dickie, daughter of Mr Robert Dickie, at Walton, near Mauchlin.

4. At Edinburgh, the Earl of Roden, to Miss Juliana Ann Ord, youngest daughter of John Ord of Weetwood, Esq. Northumberland.

—. At London, Colonel Thomas Bowser, to Mrs Ann Brodie of Bedford Square.

5. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. William Nicolson, aid-de-camp to General Lake, in India, to Miss Mary Russel, eldest daughter of the deceast John Russel, jun. Esq. clerk to the Signet.

6. At ditto, Mr John Saunders, merchant in Leith, to Miss Margaret Blair, youngest daughter of the deceast Mr John Blair, merchant in Glasgow.

7. At Edinburgh, John Bailey, Esq. cornet of the 5th dragoon guards, to Miss Sophia Dent, daughter of Admiral Sir Digby Dent.

9. At London, Viscount Hinchinbroke, son of the Earl of Sandwich, to Lady Louisa Corry, daughter of the Earl of Belmore.

9. At Glasgow, Alexander Mitchell, Esq. merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Robina M'Caul, daughter of the late Dr William M'Caul of Whithorn.

10. At Finnieston, Mr John Glas, jun. merchant in Stirling, to Miss Anne Semple, daughter of John Semple, Esq. of Finnieston.

—. At London, Major H. H. Mitchell, of the 26th foot, to Lady Harriet Somerset, sister of the Duke of Beaufort.

—. At Edinburgh, Capt. Andrew Brown, of the Royal Navy, son of Thomas Brown, Esq. of Johnstonburn, to Miss Helen Campbell, daughter of Mr Thomas Campbell merchant in Edinburgh.

12. At London, the Right Hon. Francis Earl of Moira, to Flora Countess of Loudon. The ceremony was performed at Lady Perth's house in Grosvenor square, by the Bishop of London. The Prince of Wales gave the bride's hand, and the nuptials were attended by the following distinguished personages; The Prince of Wales; the Marquis of Waterford; the Earls of Balcarras and Aberdeen; Lords Melbourne, James Murray St Helens, G. Beresford; Sir Sidney Smith; Mess. Kinnaird, T. Sheridan, Baronet, &c. &c.—Duchess of St Albans; Countesses Hardwicke, Balcarras, and Elgin: Ladies, A. M. Stanhope, E. Lindsay, A. Murray, Heathcote, Tuite, A. Bernet; Hon. Miss Drummond, Miss Manners, &c. The Bride's Maids were Lady A. M. Stanhope, Lady E. Lindsay, Lady A. and Lady C. Yorke, Hon. Miss Drummond and Miss A. Murray. The Bride's dress was extremely elegant; a plain white muslin gown, with rich point lace sleeves, trimmed with the same round the neck; a rich white satin petticoat, a white satin bonnet, a beautiful deep white Brussels veil, and Brussels cloak. Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple departed in the Bride's travelling chariot for the seat of Lord Keith at Hampton Court, where they mean to spend the time which the Noble Lord can be spared from his duty as Commander in Chief in Scotland. The Countess accompanies him on his return to Edinburgh. The Company were entertained by a small route and supper. The Prince departed soon after eleven o'clock, after which the remainder of the company withdrew. Lady Melbourne gave a grand route on the occasion of the marriage, which was attended by the Prince of Wales, and a numerous company of the fashionable world.

July 13. At Leith, Mr Don. Denoon, jun. shipmaster, to Miss Harriet Ballingall, daughter of the late Capt. David Ballingall, Inverkeithing.

20. At Blandfield, Mr James Eyre, brewer, Canonmills, to Miss Ann Corbet, daughter of John Corbet, Esq. of Tollcross, near Glasgow.

24. At Alloa, Mr Andrew Scales, jun. merchant in Leith, to Miss Euphemia Meiklejohn, daughter of Mr Robert Meiklejohn, brewer in Alloa.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 29. At Cape Breton, Mrs Hector Maclean of Kingerloch, a daughter.

June 14. At Bayfield, Rosshire, the Lady of Hugh Rose, Esq. of Glastulloch, a daughter.

16. At Irvine, the Lady of Major Reid, a daughter.

June

June 16. At Ashford, the Lady of the Hon. Major General Forbes, a son.

—. At Nenthorn, Mrs Roy of Nenthorn, a son.

18. At Winchburgh, Mrs Thomas Allan, a son.

21. At London, Mrs Mitford, daughter of the Hon. David Anstruther, a son.

24. At Bath, Lady Charlotte Drummond, a son.

24. At Nairn, the Lady of Col. Lud. Grant, a daughter.

25. At Findrassie, Aberdeenshire, Mrs Leslie of Findrassie, a son.

27. At London, the Lady of Lord William Beauclerk, a daughter.

28. At Findrassie house, Lady Leslie of Findrassie and Wardes, a daughter.

29. At Glasgow Barracks, the Lady of Capt. Crawford, a daughter.

—. At Inglismaldie, Mrs Ogilvy of Tannadice, two daughters.

July 1. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Thomas Campbell, Esq. author of the Pleasures of Hope, a son.

—. At ——, Mrs Jaffray of Kersemains, a son.

2. At Edinburgh, the Hon Mrs Buchanan, a son.

3. At London, the Lady of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. a daughter.

7. At Amporthouse, the Marchioness of Winchester, a son.

8. At ——, Mrs Duthie of Mount Pleasant, a son.

9. At Calderbank-west, near Hamilton, the Lady of Charles Ker, Esq. late his Majesty's Printer, a son.

13. At Levengrove, Lady Charlotte Baillie, a son.

DEATHS.

1803. *Dec.* 26. At Canton in China, aged 22, Mr Wm Gillies, surgeon of the Royal George Indiaman, and son of Mr George Gillies, rector of the grammar school at Hamilton.

1804. *April* 14. In Westmoreland, Jamaica, Dr John Drummond, who had practised 40 years in that parish with great reputation.

—. In the same parish, the Hon. George Murray, Custos of the parish, aged 76.

—. At Acapulco, of the yellow fever, M. Humbolt, a celebrated traveller.

—. At Madrid, Abbe Cavanilles, a celebrated botanist.

Lately, at Achmetachet in Tartary, the celebrated Russian traveller and naturalist, Dr Pallas.

May 19. At Blackheath, Lieut. William Liddell, son of Dr Liddell, Queensferry.

24. At Hilhousie, near Edinburgh, aged 84, Colonel Robert Rickart Hepburne, of Ricarton.

27. At Edinburgh, Robert Corbet, Esq. of Corbethall, county of Wexford, Ireland, and Captain in the Aberdeenshire Militia. His remains were interred in the Greyfriars Church-yard, with military honours; General Vyse attending as Chief mourner, with a great part of the Staff, and all the officers of Lord Dalhousie's brigade.

28. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Cunningham, painter, in the 64th year of his age. On the 24th May, his son, Robert Cunningham, painter, in the 32d year of his age; and, to add to the anguish of the afflicted relatives, accounts have also been received of the death of John Cunningham, another son. He died at Dominique, West Indies, in May 1803, in the 24th year of his age.

30. At Dumfries, Mrs Margaret Edgar, of Elshieshields.

—. At Greenock, Mr John Aitken, late Surgeon in the Royal Navy.

31. At Glasgow, Mrs Janet Somerville, wife of Mr Robert Robertson, late one of the Magistrates of Glasgow.

—. At Dungannon, Col. Lindsay, late of the 22d foot.

Lately, at Charleston, South Carolina, Mr Laurence Campbell, of Glasgow.

June 2. At Sidmouth, Devonshire, Charles Watson, Esq. of Saughton, Mid-Lothian.

—. At Dursley, the Rev. James Webster, L. L. B. Archdeacon of Gloucester.

3. At Drotham, in Essex, Lady Maria Moore, wife of the Rev. George Moore, and daughter of the deceased James Earl of Errol.

—. at Southfod, in the 28th year of his age, Mr Wm. Stenhouse, eldest son of John Stenhouse, Esq. of Southfod.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Joanna Nielson, wife of Joseph Williamson, Esq. Clerk of Teinds.

4. At Robin's Rest, Ferry-side, Carmarthenshire, in the 92d year of his age, Robert Brigstoke, Esq.—It is worthy of remark, that this old veteran carried with him to the grave no less than

eight

eight wounds, received in eight different campaigns, in the honourable service of his country during the late and present reign; and being desirous of spending the remainder of his days in retirement, he fixed on the above delightful little spot, erected a cottage thereon, and honoured it with his own name, Robin's Rest.

June 5. At Stirling, Miss Helen Hardie, of Glasgow.

—. At Manse of Huntley, much and deservedly lamented, Margaret Reid, wife of the Rev. George Ross Monro, Minister of Huntley.

6. At Lauder, Alexander Allan, Esq. of Muircleugh, merchant and Magistrate of that burgh.

7. At Hutton, in Essex, Donald Campbell, Esq. of Barbreck.

—. At Capenoch, Dumfrieshire, Sir James Kirkpatrick, Bart. of Closeburn, the representative of an antient and respectable family, which had inherited that estate, in succession, for upwards of *seven hundred years*.

8. At Larkfield, near Edinburgh, Miss Mary Anne Mackay, youngest daughter of Colin M'Kay, Esq. late of his Majesty's Revenue in Ireland.

9. At Stirling, in the 80th year of his age, much regretted, Wm. Cock, Esq. Collector of Excise; and, on the 8th of April last, his son, Robert Cock, Esq. British Vice Consul at Madeira, in the 57th year of his age.

—. At Edinburgh, Miss Jean Fergusson, eldest daughter of Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bart. late one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

—. At Aberdeen, Lieut. James Forbes, 72d regiment foot.

10. At Silvermills, near Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Weir, sister of the late James Weir, Esq. of Hawksland.

—. At Rosebank, universally regretted, Captain Robert Scott, of Rosebank; a gentleman whose life afforded an uniform example of unostentatious charity and extensive benevolence.

—. At Brechin, Mr James Dacres, writer.

12. At London, suddenly, General James Marsh, Colonel of the 77th regiment of foot.

—. At Edinburgh, Alexander Wallace, Esq. Banker in Edinburgh.

—. At Inverdruie, aged 70, Mrs Grant, wife of Capt. Lewis Grant of Inverdruie.

June 12. At Bath, General Conway.

—. At Dublin Barracks, Lieut. Wm. Erskine, 9th foot.

13. At the seat of Lord Frederick Campbell, Coombank, Kent, the Viscountess Curzon.

14. At Dumbarton, Mr Thomas Comb, brewer, late of Edinburgh.

—. At Hampstead, George Noble, Esq. late purser in the Royal Navy.

—. At London, aged 13 months, Lord W. L. Gower, youngest son of the Marquis of Stafford.

—. At Bellshiell, Berwickshire, Capt. Thomas Tait of the 31st foot.

15. At Edinburgh, Alexander Ross, Esq. late depute clerk of session.

—. At ditto, Robert Farquharson, son of Dr William Farquharson, physician in Edinburgh.

16. At Queensferry, Mr Dav. Skech, schoolmaster there.

—. At Moat of Troqueer, in the 50th year of his age, after a lingering illness, Mr James Watt, late Rector of the Grammar school of Dumfries. He was a man of great integrity, and of a remarkably independent turn of mind. His desire of knowledge was insatiable, his application in the pursuit of it unwearied; and his attainments in it truly uncommon. His acquirements in classical literature, and particularly in Greek and Roman antiquities, have been long and justly admired: but his knowledge was by no means confined to ancient learning. His acquaintance with the history, philosophy, and politics of modern times was very extensive. He read French and Italian with ease, and was acquainted with most of the best writers in these languages, both in prose and verse. He applied himself sedulously of late to the study of the German, and, without any assistance but his Grammar and Dictionary, and his own mind, obtained a very considerable knowledge of that language. In the course of one year he read Puffendorf's Introduction twice over, and almost all Luther's Bible. The Idyls of Gesner, and some of the higher productions of the German Muse, were quite familiar to him in the original. He was well acquainted with the history of the families in Europe, and especially of the nobility of this kingdom. Though his habits of life were retired, even to a fault, yet, with a few friends, he was a very lively and agreeable companion.

We

——We hear that he has left his favourite *Tivoli* (a small estate on the Banks of the Nith, which he cultivated with great taste,) and his money, to be divided among 14 or 15 relations.

June 17. At Ely, Fife, Mr John Aitkin, surgeon.

—. At Prague, aged 58, the Dutchess Dowager of Parma, *fourth* daughter of the celebrated Maria Teresa, Queen of Hungary.

—. At Paris, Dr Nauche, President of the Galvanic Society at Paris. In making one of his experiments, he was so burnt by a vial of phosphorus, as to occasion his death.

—. At London, aged 83, Lady Salusbury, relict of Sir Thomas Salusbury, knight.

—. At London, Lieut. General William Edmeston, Col. of first Royal Garrison battalion.

—. At Lewes in Sussex, Sir Ferdinando Poole, Bart.

18. At Flushing, near Falmouth, Lieut. George Watson of the Royal Navy, second son of the late Charles Watson of Saughton, Esq.

19. At Pilling, near Lancaster, Mrs Alice Keys, aged 90. She had been a widow 50 years, and had six daughters and a son at four births, viz. thrice twins, daughters, and at the fourth a son.

21. At Campbeltown, John Clark, Esq. late of Bengal.

22. At Edinburgh, suddenly, Mr James Young, writer.

23. At Greenbank, near Glasgow, aged 94, Mrs Buchannan, widow of Robert Buchannan of Leny, Esq.

—. At Perth, Mrs Elizabeth Glen, spouse of Mr George Johnston surgeon there.

24. At Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Brown Maconochie, only daughter of Lord Meadowbank.

—. At Hampton Court, of a deep decline, Alexander Riddell of Glenriddell, Esq.

—. At Edinburgh, George Kenney, youngest son of the late Dr Kenney of St Catharine's.

June 26. At ——, Mr James Little, tenant in Chaple.

—. At Edinburgh, aged 80, Mrs Fothringham Ogilvie, relict of T. F. Ogilvie of Powrie, Esq.

27 At Bonington Brae, near Leith, Mrs Margaret Edmonstone, spouse of Mr Cheyne, surgeon in Leith.

—. At Edinburgh, Miss Mary Currie Maitland, second daughter of Adam Maitland, Esq. of Dundrennan.

—. At Bath, Henry Duquerry, Esq. an eminent barrister in Dublin.

28. At Stirling, Dr John Gillespie, physician.

—. At Williamslee near Peebles, aged 89, Mr William Laidlaw.

—. At Edinburgh, aged 80, Mr Thomas Trotter, upholsterer.

July 1. At Dundee, Mrs Isabel Graham, daughter of the late Mr Graham of Meathie.

—. At Stirling, aged 80, Mrs Mary Ure, spouse of Dr Duncan Glasford.

2. At Edinburgh, Charles Lockhart, Esq. late of Newhall.

—. At Godalming, Mrs Grant, relict of John Grant, Esq. of Portsmouth.

3. At Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Williamson, daughter of the late Capt. James Williamson, of the East India Company's Service, and niece of Walter Williamson of Cardrona, Esq.

—. At Hackney, aged 76, Alexander Coutts, Esq. formerly of Princess Street, London, banker.

—. At Brighton, the Lady of Capt. Stackpole, of the 27th foot. She had nearly recovered after childbed, when a dreadful thunder-storm frightened her so much as to occasion her death.

Prices of Grain at HADDINGTON.

1804.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Peafe	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
June 1.	29	6	20	0	21	0	16	0
8.	30	6	22	0	21	0	17	0
15.	32	6	22	0	21	0	17	0
22.	33	0	22	6	21	0	18	0
29.	33	0	22	6	21	0	17	0
July 6.	32	6	22	0	20	6	17	0
13.	33	0	22	0	22	0	17	6
20.	33	0	21	6	21	0	17	6
27.	33	0	21	0	21	0	17	6

Errata in our last.—Page 414. col. 2. l. 15. *for* first axiom *read* fixt axiom. Page 415. col. 1. l. 41. *for* stupid *read* steeped. Page 416. col. 1. l. 23. *for* Scotland *read* Holland; and col. 2. l. 40. *for* In that *read* In fact. Page 417. col. 2. l. 34. *for* prevent mistake *read* pervert, misstate.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communications received since our last are under consideration. Those of merit, and appropriated to the nature of this publication, will appear in our next.